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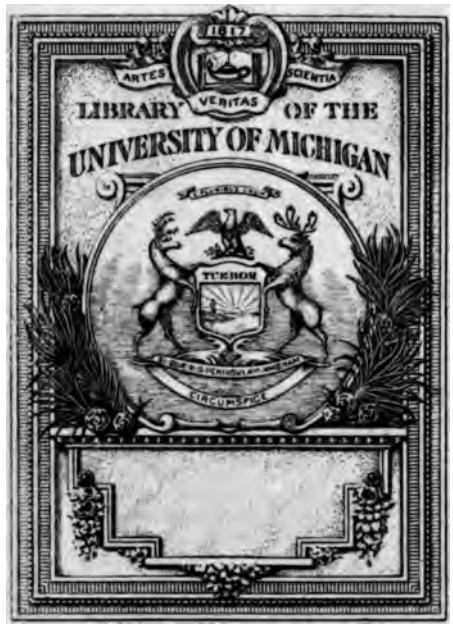
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

COOPERATIVE CATALOGUING

AND THE

PRINTING OF CATALOGUE CARDS

WITH INCIDENTAL REFERENCES TO INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND THE UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE

(1850–1902)

BY

TORSTEIN JAHR

AND

ADAM JULIUS STROHM

Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1903

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

CATALOGUE DIVISION.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
"THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C."

In reply quote file No. CA

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 31,

Dear Dr. Wire:

I have mailed you today a copy of the Catalog rules, also a copy of Mr. Hastings' Handbook of card distribution, &c

Yours very sincerely,

J. Ernst Anson

Dr. G. E. Wire,
Deputy Librarian,
Worcester County Law Library,
Worcester, Mass.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1902.

SIR: Some three years ago, while students at the library school in the University of Illinois, Mr. A. J. Strohm (now librarian of the Trenton Public Library) and myself became interested in the literature of international bibliography, cooperative cataloguing, and the printing of catalogue cards, and eventually decided to compile an annotated bibliography of the subject from the year 1850 to the end of 1899. In June, 1900, the list, which then contained 289 entries, was presented to the University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of B. L. S.

Since that time the interest in cooperative cataloguing has been growing rapidly. In the old world this interest has been mainly centered in the cooperative plans and enterprises of the Royal Society of London, the Institut international de bibliographie at Brussels, and the Concilium bibliographicum at Zurich. In the United States the most notable cooperative venture has been the distribution of printed cards by the Library of Congress. In view of this fact and the probable relation of the Library of Congress to other cooperative work in the future, it has been thought that the publication of this list, revised and brought up to date by Mr. Theodore W. Koch and myself, might aid in giving those interested in the movement a general view of its development and so help in the future discussion of questions sure to arise. We, therefore, offer it for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted: TORSTEIN JAHR,
Assistant in Catalogue Division.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

PREFACE.

The present list aims to present a chronological conspectus of the growth of the literature about plans and enterprises in cooperative cataloguing and international bibliography.[a] The printing of catalogue cards being one avenue toward the attainment of these desired ends, some of the literature dealing more specifically with this phase of the problem has been included here. Thus the subjects, international bibliography, cooperative cataloguing, and the printing of catalogue cards, are seen to have a closer connection than a first glance at the title of our bibliography would suggest. The chronological arrangement of the data has been chosen in order to show the progress of the movement toward cooperation and to give historical sequence to the discussion of the subject. It will be noticed that during the last decade the need of fuller catalogues and more systematic bibliographies in the various fields of literature has been a subject for discussion at numerous conferences of librarians and international congresses of scientists. It is generally conceded that these ends are only to be attained through cooperation and centralization. Of late the main propositions have been the production of a universal or international

[a] A few catalogues and bibliographies have been included for the sake of making complete the chain of discussion, while they are generally omitted because, though in themselves the result of cooperation, they do not constitute literature about the subject. Most of those that have been included find a place here as the fruition of plans discussed in other entries. Likewise, union lists of both books and periodicals have, as a rule, been omitted. Those who are interested in the latter are referred to A. G. S. Josephson, "A bibliography of union lists of periodicals (1864–1899)," originally published in the Papers and proceedings of the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Library Association and reprinted with some additions (bringing the total number of entries up to 25) in July, 1899.

bibliography of scientific literature, cooperative cataloguing of more or less special subjects, the establishment of bibliographical institutes, and the distribution of printed cards from a central bureau.

The subject in question dates further back than 1850.[a] During the French Revolution a movement was on foot for the establishment of a union catalogue for all the libraries in France, but failed, as did so many of the other plans of that epoch.[b] During the first half of the nineteenth century there were some scattering expressions, especially in France and Germany, of a growing demand for something in the nature of cooperative work looking toward the compilation of national and universal bibliographies, but they had no practical results.

The year 1850 has not been arbitrarily chosen. It may be said to form the actual starting point. In that year a discussion was occasioned by the appearance of the memorable "Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum."

"The *Athenæum* journal, the most prominent organ of the assailants of the Museum," said a writer in the *Edinburgh review*,[c] "in concluding its remarks upon the report of the commissioners, astonished its readers by proposing a universal catalogue, to contain all the books that ever were printed. The plan was that our government should catalogue all British works, and every other its own. Such a catalogue would serve for every library; nothing would be necessary, in any one such institution, except to indicate the presence of each work in the library by affixing to each its press mark, or designation of its place on the shelves. Separate stereotype blocks for each title are proposed to be

[a] Gabriel Naudé, in his "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque," Paris, 1627 (reprinted 1644 and 1876, and English by J. Evelyn, London, 1661), recommended that the libraries get together the largest possible collection of catalogues and in this way procure a central catalogue by means of which scholars might know where to find the books of which they stood in need.

[b] *Cf.* Tourneux, "Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris pendant la Révolution française," Paris, 1900, t. 3, p. 622–635, and our entries no. 184 and 305.

[c] *Cf.* entry no. 1.

presented by each government to the rest, out of which any variety of plans of cataloguing might be made feasible."[a]

This plan of separate stereotype blocks had been brought before the commissioners by Mr. W. D. Cooley, but the same idea had already occurred to Prof. C. C. Jewett, who as early as in the fall of 1847 appears to have communicated it to Mr. Henry Stevens and urged him to introduce the plan to the authorities of the British Museum.[b] Professor Jewett did not, however, bring it before the public until 1850, when he made it the subject of a communication to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting at New Haven, Conn., August, 1850,[c] which constitutes another reason for considering this date as a turning point.

The next movement of note is that of the Society of Arts, London, which at its second ordinary meeting, December 1, 1852, at the instance of Sir Henry Cole, considered the project of producing a universal catalogue and, as a first step toward it, of preparing a catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom before 1600. No measures were adopted, and the matter was dropped; but in 1876 the Society once more took the idea into consideration, and it became the subject of much discussion during 1878–79, which, although devoid of practical results, yet served a useful purpose in calling renewed attention to urgent problems in bibliography.

In 1876 the American Library Association was formed, and since that time the cooperative cataloguing movement has progressed with rapid strides. The great drawback in all bibliographical work is that by the time, or even before, a work is published and in circulation it has fallen into arrear. To remedy this disadvantage the card catalogue has been introduced in a majority of libraries for their individual use, and the system of printing the separate titles on slips or cards has been found serviceable also in preparing bibliographies.[d] The American Library Association Cooper-

[a] *Edinburgh review*, October, 1850, page 394, in the article "British Museum commission: Catalogue of printed books," 92: 371–398.

[b] A. Growoll, "Some notes on cooperative or labor-saving methods of printing library catalogues," *Library journal*, 13: 281.

[c] Printed in its *Proceedings*, 1851; *cf.* entry no. 2.

[d] For the history and development of the card catalogue system, see M. S. R. James, "The progress of the modern card catalogue principle," in *Public libraries*, 7: 185–189.

ative committee on cataloguing, established in 1876, issued during 1879–80 the "Title slip registry" for every new book published in the United States. The difficulty of enlisting sufficient library support to give the necessary financial basis to the work was responsible for the failure of this venture, in February, 1880.

In 1882 appeared the new edition of Poole's "Index to periodical literature," brought down to date with the assistance of W. I. Fletcher and the cooperation of members of the American Library Association and the Library Association of the United Kingdom. In the annals of successful American enterprises in cooperative cataloguing, this and the later volumes, appearing once in five years, occupy a prominent place. This work was supplemented for some time by the "Cooperative index to periodicals," originally issued as a supplement to the *Library journal*, later becoming a semi-independent quarterly, and eventually, in 1892, developing into the "Annual literary index." A part of the material in the latter is also included in the "A. L. A. Index to general literature," compiled by W. I. Fletcher in collaboration with other librarians (first published in 1893), and intended to make it possible to dispense with analyticals in library catalogues, and to save the labor of preparing them over and over again in different libraries.

By cooperation between the Publishing section of the American Library Association and the *Publishers' weekly* a series of catalogue cards was issued in 1887, but not on a sufficiently large scale and with sufficient promptness to give a fair commercial test of the support for such a scheme.[a]

With the year 1893 two rival plans for central cataloguing were submitted to the library world, viz, the plans of the Rudolph Indexing Company and of the Library Bureau. The Rudolph indexing device resulted in more discussion than practical following, while the Library Bureau continued to issue "printed catalogue cards for all current standard books" until June, 1896, when the work was transferred to the American Library Association Publishing section, in whose charge it remained until October, 1901. In that month the Library of Congress began to issue printed cards not only for new books and current accessions, but

[a] *Library journal*, 18: 508.

also offered to sell at cost copies of other cards which were being printed for books in the sections of the Library undergoing the process of recataloguing. The methods and regulations governing the distribution at the end of the first ten months' experience are codified in the Handbook of card distribution.

The Publishing section of the American Library Association (since 1900 known as the Publishing board), in addition to its library tracts, annotated lists, etc., continues issuing (1) catalogue cards for current periodical publications, (2) cards for various sets of periodicals and for books of composite authorship, and (3) cards for current books on English history, with annotations by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston. It has also begun the issuing of catalogue cards for bibliographical serials, the work of analyzing being done by members of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

An important feature of the American Library Association exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893 was a model library, which was the basis of the "A. L. A." Catalog issued in part during the summer of 1893, but not completed until the following year. This was the fruition of a plan which originated in the early years of the Association's existence, and is an illustration of the beneficial effect of cooperation. Its publication by the Bureau of Education insured its wide distribution free of charge, and the fact that nearly 100,000 copies of it have been called for gives a clue to its usefulness. It has served as the catalogue of many small libraries, first as a basis for selection of books, then as a finding list of the volumes after having been acquired and classified, and, lastly, cut up and pasted on cards, it has served as the nucleus of many card catalogues. A new edition, revised and extended, is in preparation, and it is hoped that it will be ready in time to serve as a catalogue for another model library at the St. Louis Fair in 1904.

In March, 1894, the Royal Society of London, having issued the larger part of its great "Catalogue of scientific papers," printed partly at the expense of the English government, and consisting of an author index of all the important memoirs in the chief English and foreign scientific serials (1800–1883), took up the idea of maintaining through international cooperation a complete catalogue of current scientific liter-

ature.[a] On the initiative of the Royal Society, international conferences were held at London in 1896, 1898, and 1900, the one for 1898 being important on account of the report presented by the Committee on classification. This scheme of the Committee, published in 1899, caused a great deal of discussion and criticism in the scientific and literary world. After considerable modification of the original proposals, and some delay, the enterprise is now fairly started, two volumes, Botany and Chemistry, having appeared in May and June of the present year.

In September, 1895, an international bibliographical conference was held at Brussels, and the Institut international de bibliographie was established. Its ambition is to prepare a "Répertoire bibliographique universel," a complete universal catalogue of the literature of all nations, printed on cards, which are to be sold by subscription. According to its latest list of publications ("Annuaire," 1902), the Institut has issued 59 "Publications" and 37 "Contributions [imprimées au Répertoire bibliographique universel]." The former comprise memoirs concerning the organization, aims, methods, and history of the Institut and expanded tables of the Decimal classification adapted to special subjects. The manuals, besides outlining the scheme of classification, give also the general bibliographical rules of the Institut.

At the third International zoological congress, held at Leyden, 1895, it was decided to found an international bibliographical bureau for the registration of all new publications in the field of zoology, to be called the Concilium bibliographicum opibus complurium nationum Turici institutum. Dr. H. H. Field, an American, who had advocated the scheme for several years, was appointed director. The Swiss society of naturalists, which has throughout supported the undertaking, has induced the Swiss government to increase the original subsidy fivefold. It has also the financial support of the Stazione zoologica of Naples, of the Société zoologique of France, of the Elizabeth Thompson fund, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Microscopical Society, of other

[a] For the present state of this catalogue, see entry 362.

scientific bodies, and of numerous private donors. The future permanence of the enterprise is consequently assured. The Concilium is affiliated with the Institut international de bibliographie, and its work is conducted in conformity with the methods adopted by the latter. The Concilium has assumed the task of publishing a current bibliography of zoology, general biology, paleontology, microscopy, physiology and anatomy, and proposes the publication of bibliographies in several other fields of science.

At the recent Magnolia meeting of the American Library Association, June, 1902, announcement was made of the generous endowment by Mr. Carnegie of the work of the Publishing board of that body, the income to be used "for the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and literary aids." This assures the successful outcome of a number of cooperative undertakings long since planned by the American Library Association.

It has not been the intention in these prefatory remarks to chronicle the history of the movement toward cooperation or to offer any criticisms upon the different schemes that have been proposed. We have desired merely to point to the most important plans and lines of development. A detailed account of the principal events in this movement is to be found in Milkau, "Centralkataloge und titeldrucke," Leipzig, 1898, whose numerous bibliographical references, together with those in Graesel, "Handbuch der bibliothekslehre," Leipzig, 1902, were of the greatest help in compiling the present list. In making the brief summaries under the different entries we have frequently drawn upon the language of the articles in question.

Not all the items listed in the bibliography will be found under the date of their first appearance in print. In some cases we have not had access to these articles in their earliest form, and consequently have had to enter the reprints or summaries which we found at hand. As an exact chronicle of the discussion of the subject, especially in the more recent years, the list is therefore in its arrangement only approximately accurate. It is hoped that this will not affect the utility of the bibliography, and that its shortcomings may

be rectified at some future time, if as present indications are, the lively interest in the subject continues to grow, and a new edition should be called for.

Thanks are due Mr. Theodore W. Koch for his interest in the revision of the manuscript, in the addition of new titles and notes, and in the reading of the proofs. We desire also to acknowledge Mr. A. G. S. Josephson's kindness in making helpful suggestions, and in assisting in the revision of the proofs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

COOPERATIVE CATALOGUING

AND THE

PRINTING OF CATALOGUE CARDS

WITH INCIDENTAL REFERENCES TO INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND THE UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE.

(1850–1902)

1850. May 11.

[**Dilke, Charles Wentworth**] Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British museum; with minutes of evidence. London, 1850. (Concluding notice) (*In the* Athenæum, 1850: 499–502)

The last of a series of five articles reviewing the report of the Royal commission on the British museum, the earlier ones of which did not touch on the subject in hand. The reviewer speaks of the need of a catalogue which will show not only what the library has, but will also indicate what is wanting and where the lacking material may be found. Suggests that Panizzi proceed with his catalogue and be given assistants who shall prepare on the same uniform system the titles of all works published in the English language or printed in Great Britain and its colonies, but not at present in the British museum. Meanwhile communications should be opened with the principal governments of the world and a proposal made to each of them to cooperate with the British nation in publishing a universal catalogue.

W. D. Cooley's suggestions relating to separate stereotyped titles are especially recommended, and mention is made of the different uses to which his plan might be adapted. "Perhaps the best plan would be," says the reviewer, "if means can be devised to avoid the fruitless reduplication of titles, that each government

1850. should print its own catalogue, and each exchange with the others, stereotyped titles."

May 11. *Cf. Gentleman's magazine*, 1850, 1: 620–629; *Athenæum*, 1850; 660–661, 716; *Edinburgh review*, 92: 371–398, and Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 48. See also Campbell, "On the origin of the stereotyping of titles and catalogues," in his "Theory of national and international bibliography," London, 1896, p. 453–455. (1

1851. **Jewett, Charles C[offin]** A plan for stereotyping catalogues
Mar. by separate titles; and for forming a general stereotyped catalogue of public libraries in the United States. (*In* American association for the advancement of science. Proceedings. Washington, 1851. 4: 165–176)

Communicated to the Association at its meeting at New Haven, Aug. 1850. Also separately printed: Washington [New York, E. O. Jenkins, printer] 1851. 14 p. 8°.

Explains his plans of printing a catalogue by stereotyping the titles separately and of preserving the blocks or plates in alphabetical order of the titles, so as to be able readily to insert additional titles in their proper places, the formation of a general catalogue of American libraries being the final object. Another process of stereotyping, invented by Josiah Warren, is also described. (2

Mar. **Jewett, Charles C[offin]** General catalogue . . . (*In* Smithsonian institution. *Board of regents.* Annual report, v. 5. U. S. 32d Cong., special sess., 1851. Senate misc. [doc.] no. 1, p. 32–41)

In his official report as librarian of the Smithsonian institution for the year 1850, the writer explains his plan of stereotyping catalogues.

For further statement on the progress of the plan, *see* Smithsonian institution. Board of regents. Annual report, v. 6. 1852, p. 22–23. *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 27–33. (3

Oct. **King, Horatio.** The Smithsonian institution. (*In the* Southern repertory and college review, Emory, Va., 1: 82–105)

"A sketch of the origin, objects, plan, and operations of the Smithsonian institution."

Remarks that one of the most interesting points in the plan is the making of the institution a center of bibliographical knowledge. A printing and stereotyping establishment is to be connected with the institution, where Professor Jewett's scheme for stereotyping catalogues will be carried out.

The *Athenæum*, 1852: 1179–1180, gives extensive extracts from the above article and says: "Both the principle of his scheme and the details of its execution have been borrowed from our own columns." *Cf.* our preface, and also no. 1. (4

Jewett, Charles C[offin] . . . On the construction of catalogues of libraries, and of a general catalogue; and their publication by means of separate, stereotyped titles. With rules and examples. Washington, Smithsonian institution, 1852. vi p., 1 l., 78 p. 8°. **1852.**

Enlargement of his plan mentioned above (nos. **2–4**) with rules for cataloguing, etc.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1853, and an Italian translation by Guido Biagi was published under the title: Della compilazione dei cataloghi per biblioteche e del modo di pubblicarli per mezzo di titoli separati stereotipati. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni, 1888. ix, 120 p. 8°. (**5**

Jewett, Charles C[offin] Smithsonian catalogue system. (*In* Norton's literary gazette, 3: 173–174) **1853. Oct. 15.**

Part of a paper read at the first general conference of librarians, New York, Sept. 1853.

Description of his system and scheme. The convention adopted some resolutions of recommendation. (**6**

[Seymour, Edward Adolphus Seymour, *12th duke of Somerset*] [Discussion on the annual appropriation for the British museum, in the House of Commons, July 3, 1854. Summary.] (*In* Hansard's Parliamentary debates . . . 3d ser., vol. cxxxiv. June 13–July 10, 1854. London, 1854, col. 1054–1061) **1854.**

"Lord Seymour said, he wished the different public libraries would combine to print a useful catalogue in order that everyone might be able to ascertain what books were printed up to a certain date. Such a catalogue would be a guide to all literature hereafter. Something of that kind might easily be undertaken if this country, France, and some of the Italian states, would combine. He did not think that at present an attempt to print the whole catalogue would be of any great use.

"Mr. Ewart said, the Committee on public libraries, of which he was a member, advised that there should be a catalogue of catalogues—a national catalogue comprising the books of all the public libraries in the country. The United States already possessed that advantage [!]"—*op. cit.*, col. 1060. (**7**

Hunt, E[dward] B[issell] On an index of papers on subjects of mathematical and physical science. (*In* American journal of science and arts, 70, 2d series, v. 20: 341–348) **1855.**

Suggests that several "who have capacity and courage" cooperate, each taking certain series and so together explore the whole field of scientific papers, making an index on the plan of Poole's Index to periodical literature. (**8**

1856. **[Crestadoro, Andrea]** The art of making catalogues of libraries; or, A method to obtain in a short time a most perfect, complete and satisfactory printed catalogue of the British museum library. By a Reader therein. London, 1856. 8°.

Urges the importance of a universal catalogue of all the printed books in the world. "There can be no doubt but that the whole civilized world would rejoice to assist in the noble undertaking." *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 48–49. (**9**

Sept. **[Henry, Joseph]** [Proposal for the publication of a catalogue of philosophical memoirs] (*In* British association for the advancement of science. Report of the twenty-fifth meeting, held at Glasgow, in September, 1855. London, 1856. 16: p. lxvi)

"A communication from Professor Henry, of Washington, having been read, containing a proposal for the publication of a catalogue of philosophical memoirs scattered throughout the transactions of societies in Europe and America, with the offer of cooperation on the part of the Smithsonian institution, to the extent of preparing and publishing in accordance with the general plan which might be adopted by the British association, a catalogue of all the American memoirs on physical science, the committee approve of the suggestion and recommend that Mr. Cayley, Mr. Grant, and Professor Stokes, be appointed a committee to consider the best system of arrangement and to report thereon to the council." -*loc. cit.*

The report of the committee was printed in the report of the twenty-sixth meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, London, 1857, p. 463–464. The committee expressed their sense of the great importance and increasing need of such a catalogue, and were of the opinion that it "should embrace the mathematical and physical sciences, but should exclude natural history and physiology, geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, which would properly form the subject-matter of a distinct catalogue or catalogues." In March, 1857, General Sabine, at that time treasurer and vice-president of the Royal society, brought the matter to the attention of the latter body, with a view to securing its cooperation. A committee was accordingly appointed to take into further consideration the formation of such a catalogue. In June, 1857, the Royal society's committee presented a preliminary report, in which they agreed substantially with the recommendations of the committee of the British association. The latter body took no further steps in the matter, but the Royal society decided to undertake independently the preparation of a catalogue of scientific memoirs on a somewhat broader plan than that originally proposed. (See entry no. **14**)

Cf. British association for the advancement of science, Report of the twenty-sixth meeting, London, 1857, p. 463–464; and Royal society of London, Proceedings, 12: 286–287; 14: 482–483; 16: 164.

Noticed in *Science*, n. s. 6: 185; in the Smithsonian report for 1867, p. 58; and in the Royal society "Catalogue of scientific papers," v. 1, pref. p. [iii]-iv. (10 **1856.**

American bibliographical association. (*In the* Historical magazine, 2: 335) **1858. Nov.**

Signed: A student of American bibliography.

Suggests the formation of an American bibliographical society, the object of which should be the preparation of a complete national bibliography. Believes that with a board of government, a library and bibliographical collection at some central point, and with the cooperation of the members of the society, adopting for its plan of action the rules of Professor Jewett, much might be done toward the accomplishment of the desired result. (11

Edwards, Edward. The stereotyping of catalogues. (*In his* Memoirs of libraries. London, 1859. v. 2: 864-868) **1859.**

Comments favorably upon Cooley's and Jewett's plans for a stereotyped catalogue and upon the outlook for a universal catalogue. (12

Bonnange, Ferdinand. Nouveau système de catalogue au moyen de cartes. Paris, E. Lacroix, 1866. 19 p. 8°. **1866.**

Claims that by means of a card catalogue the problem of a universal catalogue may be solved. (13

Royal society, *London.* Catalogue of scientific papers (1800-[1883]). Compiled by the Royal society of London. Vol. i[-xii] London, C. J. Clay and sons, 1867-1902. 12 v. 4°. **1867.**

Contents: 1st ser. 1800-1863: v. 1-6, A-Z. 1867-72.—2d ser. 1864-1873: v. 7-8, A-Z. 1877-79. -3d ser. 1874-1883: v. 9-11, A-Z. 1891-96.—Supplementary volume. 1800-1883. v. 12, A-Z. 1902.

An author "index to scientific papers contained in the transactions of societies, journals and other periodical works . . . published from the beginning of the century . . ." In three series numbered consecutively. Another series covering the period 1884-1900 is in preparation. A subject index will be added in this series. Printed at public expense. Compiled under the supervision of Henry White and others.

The preface, v. 1, p. [iii]-vi, contains an historical account of the undertaking, and the introduction, v. 1, p. [vii]-xi, treats of the subject matter and general arrangement of the catalogue, the period included in its scope, and the style of entry adopted.

The catalogue may be regarded as the outgrowth of the movement which originated in Professor Henry's communication to the British association for the advancement of science. (See entry no. **10**)

1867. For an account of the undertaking and notices of the first two volumes, see the *Athenæum*, June 6, 1868, p. 790–791; Jan. 9, 1869, p. 59; Jan. 16, 1869, p. 99–100. Reviewed by Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger in *Wiener zeitung*, July 8, 1868, no. 169, reprinted in *Verhandlungen der K.-K. Geologischen reichsanstalt*, Wien, 1868, p. 269–271, and by the same writer in the latter journal, 1870, p. 70–74 (also separately printed [Wien, 1870] 5 p. 8°.) (**14**

Aug. **Narducci, Enrico.** Discorso del modo di formare un catalogo universale delle biblioteche d'Italia, dove per incidenza si dà un saggio di bibliografia dantesca. (*In* Il Buonarroti, 2: 140–144)

Also separately printed with the title: Nota delle edizioni della Divina commedia esistenti nelle principali biblioteche di Roma. Roma, 1867. 8 p. 4°.

Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 33. (**15**

1872. **Rocco, Emmanuele.** Alcuni progetti letterarii, discorso letto ed approvato il 1 febbraio 1872, nella sezione delle lettere dall' Associazione nazionale italiana di scienziati, letterati ed artisti. [Napoli, 1872]

Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 52.

Recommends a systematic catalogue of all the manuscripts and printed books in the public libraries of Italy.

Rocco also published an article entitled "Dei cataloghi alfabetici delle biblioteche" in *Il Galilei*, maggio, 1872, quad. vii, (cited by Milkau, p. 52, from Narducci, "Dell' uso e della utilità di un catalogo delle biblioteche d'Italia," 1883) (**16**

Stevens, Henry. Photo-bibliography; a word on catalogues and how to make them. (*In his* Bibliotheca geographica & historica. London, 1872. pt. 1, p. 1–11)

What is needed is a practical, precise, and comprehensive title, collation, and description of all the books in our libraries. These titles should be procurable at small cost from "a central bibliographical bureau, public or private, where librarians, collectors, and amateurs may buy these authorized descriptive titles of books as they buy postage stamps, money orders, or telegrams . . . Such a bureau, under government protection, it is believed, might from the beginning be made self-supporting or even remunerative, like the post-office."

(See also no. **45**) (**17**

1874. **Bonnange, Ferdinand.** Le bilan de l'esprit humain. Projet d'un catalogue universel des productions intellectuelles; mémoire sur les moyens à employer pour dresser rapidement des catalogues exacts et complets des richesses renfermées dans les bibliothèques . . . précédé d'une

préface de M. E. Littré. Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1874. viii, 39 p. 8°. **1874.**

Cf. Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 54–55. (18

Rullmann, Friedrich. Die bibliotheks-einrichtungskunde zum theile einer gemeinsamen organisation, die bibliothekswissenschaft als solche einem besonderen universitätsstudium in Deutschland unterworfen. Freiburg i. Br., 1874. 28 p. 8°.

Claims that the libraries of Germany are in need of reform and of being brought up to a modern uniform standard, with a view to cooperative work. To bring this about the author proposes that conferences of librarians be periodically convened, the resolutions of which shall be considered authoritative.

The uniform bibliographical system that would have to be adopted by the respective libraries, and the additional work it would involve, might in some cases be a detriment to local interests, says E. Steffenhagen in his criticism of the book in *Jenaer literaturzeitung*, 2: 104. (19

[**Cole,** *Sir* **Henry**] Specimen sheets of a proposed catalogue to contain the title of every book which has been printed from the invention of printing. These titles will form the basis of a general catalogue of the printed books of all nations, being indispensable to every great library, both public and private, as showing their contents and deficiencies. London, Spottiswoode & co., 1875. 18 p. 8°. **1875.**

Printed for private circulation. Title cited by W. E. A. Axon, *Library journal*, 1878, 3: 176.

Proposes that the principal European countries shall enter into an agreement to furnish a list of the books that have issued from its presses up to a certain date, catalogued in a uniform manner. "Whatever may be the language of the books," said the writer, "the titles would be given exactly as they are printed. Each country would publish a given quantity of the titles at fixed periods, which should be printed in the same type, measure, and sized page as the specimens, and like them, on one side of the leaf only. It might be convenient if each country used a different colored paper . . . or print the titles in a special colored ink." The titles could then be cut and arranged with those of other countries, alphabetically, chronologically, or according to subjects.

As early as 1850, Sir Henry Cole had been impressed by the proposal of C. W. Dilke, published in the *Athenæum*, advocating an international catalogue of printed books, and in his address "On the international results of the Exhibition of 1851," printed as no. 24 of the "Lectures on the results of the great Exhibition of 1851, delivered before the Society of arts," 2d series, London, 1853, Cole quoted at length from that article. (*Cf.* no. 1) (20

1875. **Thomas, Ernest C[hester]** Notes of a proposal to make a universal index to literature. London, Pardon & son, printers, 1875. 8 p. 8°.

Cited by Petzholdt, *Neuer anzeiger*, 1876, p. 369, and Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 49. (**21**

1876. **Narducci, Enrico.** Di un catalogo generale dei manoscritti e dei libri a stampa delle biblioteche governative d'Italia; proposta al Signor Ministro della publica istruzione, nella quale si dà per saggio l'articolo "Boccaccio (Giovanni)." (*In* Il Buonarroti, 11: 281 *et seq.*)

Also separately printed, Roma, 1877. 19 p. 4°.

Cited by Petzholdt, *Neuer anzeiger*, 1878, p. 42–43; by Graesel, "Grundzüge der bibliothekslehre," p. 377; and by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 33. (**22**

March 18. **[Müller, Friedrich Max]** [Letter on cataloguing] (*In the* Academy, 9: 261–262)

Stating the desirability of convening an international congress of librarians, he especially mentions as one point to be discussed, cooperation in cataloguing. Every English book might be catalogued at the British museum, every French book at the Bibliothèque nationale, etc.; printed slips might be sent to every library, and each of them have three or four kinds of catalogues, alphabetical, chronological, local, and subject. Even when the library is too poor to buy a book, the slip might be useful in its catalogue. *Cf.* no. **41.**

The letter was also published in the London *Times*, March 18, 1876, and was reprinted in the U. S. Bureau of education, Special report on public libraries in the United States, 1876, pp. 513–514, as a note to Prof. Otis H. Robinson's paper on "College library administration," where a strong plea for cooperative cataloguing is made. (**23**

Sept. **Nelson, C[harles] A[lexander]** Publishers' slips for librarians and others. (*In* Library journal, 1: 15)

Suggestions in reference to the supplying of publishers' slips containing the titles of new books, with a synopsis of their contents. With each book published there should be sent out slips containing the author's name and the title-page in full: the slips to be of good thin paper and a trifle smaller in dimensions than the cards used in libraries, so that they could be pasted upon cards and placed at once in the card catalogue. Invites librarians and publishers to a discussion of the plan. *Cf.* also editorial in *same*, p. 14. (**24**

Oct. **Barnwell, James G.** A universal catalogue; its necessity and practicability. (*In* Library journal, 1: 54–58)

Read at the A. L. A. conference in Philadelphia, October, 1876.

Emphasizes the value of making a universal catalogue and the possibility of accomplishing such a task by government aid and cooperative work. The author comments upon the different schemes of arranging entries and thinks that the chronological method would be most free from objection. He considers it to be of first importance to the successful completion of the work that a code of catalogue rules be formed by a conference of bibliographers and then adhered to with the most slavish severity. **1876.** **Oct.**

Cf. Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 25–27. (**25**

Fiske, John. A librarian's work. (*In the* Atlantic monthly, 38: 480–491) **Oct.**

Contains, *inter alia*, a criticism upon Professor Jewett's plan of separate stereotyped plates for each title.

Reprinted in Fiske's "Darwinism, and other essays," London and New York, 1879, p. 237–275,—new ed., Boston and New York, 1885, p. 332–370. (**26**

Rogers, Thomas H. A co-operative index for public libraries. (*In* Library journal, 1: 62–63) **Oct.**

Paper presented at the A. L. A. conference in Philadelphia, October, 1876.

A plea for cooperation among American librarians in the making of an index to general literature, which "would greatly lessen the labor and expense of preparing full catalogues for each library."

The paper called forth an animated discussion on cooperative indexing, which brought up the question of a new edition of Poole's Index revised to date (see *Library journal*, 1: 113–117) (**27**

Hottinger, Chr[istlieb] G[otthold] Ein verzeichniss aller druckwerke; vorschlag. Strassburg, 1876. 8 p. **Oct. 7.**

Recommends the formation of a catalogue of all printed books, using as a starting point the bibliographies already in existence. The titles of the latter could be copied on single slips, or cut out and pasted on cards, and all then thrown into one alphabet.

Cited by Petzholdt, *Neuer anzeiger*, 1876: 369, and Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 50. (**28**

Co-operative cataloguing. (*In* Library journal, 1: 118–121) **Nov.**

A discussion on the subject of "the preparation of printed titles for the common use of libraries" by Melvil Dewey and other members of the A. L. A. at its meeting, October, 1876. Justin Winsor described the method employed by the Boston public library for duplication of its cards, an outgrowth of the heliotype process. Suggestions were also made toward securing the assistance of the publishers, who would benefit greatly from having their books advertised and kept on permanent record. (**29**

1876. **Dec.** **Petzholdt, J[ulius]** Plan zu einem allgemeinen bibliographischen lexikon. (*In* Neuer anzeiger für bibliographie und bibliothekswissenschaft. 1876. p. 369–371)

Favorable comments upon Hottinger's plan of a "Verzeichniss aller druckwerke." (**30**

1877. **Ottino, Giuseppe.** Del catalogo dei manoscritti delle biblioteche governative d'Italia. (*In* Bibliografia italiana. 1877. Cronaca, no. 18, p. 69–71)

A criticism of Narducci's plan for a general catalogue of all Italian libraries (no. **22**) (**31**

Jan. **Dewey, Melvil.** Co-operative cataloguing. (*In* Library journal, 1: 170–175)

Lays stress upon the vast economy of labor, patience, and money which would be effected if the cataloguing of libraries could be done on some good plan of cooperation.

The preliminary report of the A. L. A. committee on cooperative cataloguing is incorporated in the article, inviting everyone having ideas on this subject to put them in compact form and send them to the *Library journal* for publication, the formal report to be made after the matter has been completely canvassed and all suggestions carefully considered. Editorial notices, p. 176–177. (**32**

Jan., Feb. **Rœsler, F. E.** Co-operative subject index. (*In* Library journal, 1: 183–184, 226–227)

A suggestion to the librarians throughout the country on making a complete general subject index of all publications contained within the different libraries, by assigning to each certain classes of books for indexing. The same form of subject-index card should be used, the cards be sent at stated times to one place and there sorted and arranged under general heads, and the information so gathered then published.

Endorsed by *Library journal*, in editorial, 1: 222. (**33**

April. **Pool, R[euben] B[rooks]** The co-operative cataloguing report. (*In* Library journal, 1: 289–290)

Comments and criticisms on the preliminary report on cooperative cataloguing. Stress laid upon the importance of keeping in mind, when framing the rules for the cooperative catalogue, the fact that the catalogue is for the use of the public and not solely for bibliographers. (**34**

May. **Schwartz, Jacob.** The co-operative cataloguing report. (*In* Library journal, 1: 328)

Suggestions offered to the Committee on cooperative cataloguing in regard to author entries, anonyms, pseudonyms, and corporate entry. *Cf.* no. **37**. (**35**

Cadwallader, B. A national library system, with a universal catalogue. (*In* Library journal, 1: 369–371) **1877. June.**

Proposes a national library system, with the object of facilitating by cooperation economy in all branches, to be established under the control of the government and with the Library of Congress as a central library bureau or a medium of communication for all libraries. "Cooperation in all things" was to be the motto in purchasing of books, supplies, and library apparatus, in establishing central binderies, in the making of reports and statistics, and the chief product of cooperation was to be a universal catalogue, wherein a given book would be designated by a number common to all libraries, whereby the numbers of books would become synonymous with their names all over the land.

The plan is considered well nigh chimerical by the *Library journal* (1: 364) and the more pressing need of a standard reference catalogue is urged. **(36**

Cutter, C[harles] A[mmi] Co-operative entries. (*In* Library journal, 1: 403–404) **July.**

Reply to J. Schwartz's article on the rules prepared by the Co-operative catalogue committee. *Cf.* no. **35.** **(37**

Dewey, Melvil. The coming catalogue. (*In* Library journal, 1: 423–427) **Aug.**

A universal catalogue is considered impracticable at present; an annotated catalogue is warmly recommended. The labor of such a work offers the ripest fields for cooperation, and the A. L. A. is urged to take charge of the undertaking. A committee of experts should make selections of books and prepare the notes. It would receive offers of notes from librarians and others interested in the work. Only small editions of the manual should be printed, whereby it could be kept closely up to date, thus serving as catalogue and purchasing list for libraries.

The plan here outlined was substantially carried out in the publication of the catalogue of the A. L. A. library in 1893 [–94], saving that it was not annotated. *Cf.* no. **117.** **(38**

Printed title-slips. (*In* Library journal, 2: 32–33) **Sept.**

Discussion of publishers' slips at the annual conference of the A. L. A., giving minute explanation of the system. A committee of three was appointed to take action in the matter and to ask the co-operation of publishers. **(39**

American library association. *Committee on the continuation of Poole's index.* New edition of Poole's index. (Report of the American library association committee) . . . New York, September 4, 1877. [New York, 1877] 8 p. 4°. **Sept. 4.**

"List of periodicals to be indexed," p. 5–8. (This part was also issued separately) *Cf.* no. **77.** **(40**

1877. **Depping, Guillaume.** Note on co-operative cataloguing. (*In* Library journal, 2: 188)
Dec.

Read at the Conference of librarians, London, Oct. 1877, and printed in its Transactions and proceedings, London, 1878, p. 100.

Commends Professor Max Müller's letter in the *Academy* of March 18, 1876, on cooperative cataloguing (*cf.* no. **23**).

Thinks that if a trial of the system should be undertaken, a beginning should be made with bibliographical works as being the most useful to the librarian. For ensuing discussion see *Library journal*, 2: 264-265. (**41**

Dec. **Cross, John Ashton.** A universal index of subjects. (*In* Library journal, 2: 191-194)

Read at the Conference of librarians, London, Oct. 1877, and printed in its Transactions and proceedings, London, 1878, p. 104-107. For ensuing discussion see *same*, p. 161-164, and *Library journal*, 2: 264-266.

Every library ought to have some specialty, and ought then to supply the references in its own special branch for the compilation of a general subject catalogue to be undertaken by a central clearing-house, to which all references should be sent.

In the *Examiner* for July 6, 1878, appeared a severe criticism of the paper and of the plan of the Society of arts to frame a complete catalogue of English literature before 1640. *Cf. Library journal*, 3: 305-306. (**42**

1878. Die **deutschen** büchersammlungen als ganzes. (*In* Neues reich, 1878, 1: 903-907)

In connection with the Königliche bibliothek at Berlin there should be established a bureau of literary information where one might learn of the location of any desired book. (**43**

Mondino, Benedetto Salvatore. Breve relazione sul primo congresso internazionale dei bibliotecari, tenuto in Londra in ottobre 1877. Palermo, 1878. 41 p. 8°.

Advocates a general card catalogue of printed books and manuscripts in the public libraries of different countries. (**44**

Stevens, Henry. Photo-bibliography: or, A central bibliographical clearing-house. (*In* Conference of librarians, London, Oct. 1877. Transactions and proceedings. London, 1878. p. 70-81)

"A word on the necessity of cataloguing every book printed; the importance of printed card catalogues of old, rare, beautiful, and costly books, and how to make them on a cooperative or universal system, which for the lack of a better term I shall, for the present, term photo-bibliography."-p. 70.

Reprinted under the title: Photo-bibliography; or, A word on printed card catalogues of old, rare, beautiful, and costly books, and how to make them on a cooperative system, and two words on the establishment of a central bibliographical bureau or clearing-house for librarians, by Henry Stevens, of Vermont. Privately printed. London, H. Stevens; New York, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, 1878. viii, 9-49, [1] p., 1 l. incl. front., facsim. 6 fold. pl. 24°. **1878.**

"The substance of this essay was first privately set in type in 1868; then enlarged and rewritten as a preface to my Bibliotheca geographica, Nov. 1872. [See no. **17**] It was again revised, modified, and read at the Conference of librarians in October, 1877; and now in April, 1878, it is compressed into this booklet."—*Pref.* (**45**

Walford, Cornelius. A new general catalogue of English literature. (*In* Conference of librarians, London, Oct. 1877. Transactions and proceedings. London, 1878. p. 101-103)

"The question of a universal bibliography has been so often discussed by librarians that it could hardly fail to be brought before the London conference of 1877. Mr. Cornelius Walford's proposal took the more practical shape of a 'general catalogue of English books,' and was in so far in harmony with the suggestions made by the late Mr. Dilke in the *Athenæum*."—*Library journal*, 3: 294-295.

Before separating, the Conference recommended the subject to the L. A. U. K. (Transactions, p. 181) and a subcommittee was appointed to report on the question at the Oxford meeting. (**46**

Universal catalogue of printed books. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 26: 227-229) **Feb. 15.**

In January, 1878, the Prince of Wales had referred to the Council of the Society of arts the subject of the cost of producing a universal catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom up to the year 1600. The Council asked librarians, publishers, and printers to give replies to a list of questions. The above article contains also an explanation and specimens of the proposed catalogue. (**47**

Universal catalogue of printed books. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 26: 243) **Feb. 22.**

Enumerates eleven points on which information will be sought in regard to cooperation for the universal catalogue. (**48**

The **Society of art's** universal catalogue. (*In* Library journal, 3: 61-63) **April.**

The Society had as early as December, 1852, considered the feasibility of producing a catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom before 1600, and a universal catalogue, of which this might form a part. (*Cf.* last note under no. **20.**) In 1876 the idea was

1878. again considered. The *Library journal* reprints from the *Journal of the Society of arts* the circular of queries and an account of the plan, with specimens of the proposed catalogue. It was proposed that the titles of books should be arranged chronologically, at the beginning of printing into long periods, and afterwards into decades, or even years. Each country was to compile and publish accurate transcriptions of the titles of all the books produced in it. Such a collection of titles (printed on one side of the leaf) would serve as a basis for every kind of a classed catalogue. (49

May. **Report** of committee on publishers' title-slips. (*In* Library journal, 3: 113–114)

Recommendations in regard to the slips, viz, title entry, author entry, the descriptive or explanatory note, indention and type, together with a facsimile of slip and titles. Proposes to make the New York office of the *Library journal* and *Publishers' weekly* a central office for library as well as book trade record, but the title slips to be prepared under the direction and supervision of Mr. Winsor of Harvard and Mr. Cutter of the Boston Athenæum. The supervisory labor will be given free, but the publishers will be asked to pay the necessary expenses. For the present the cost of subscription is estimated at $1 per year, which would be amply repaid by the benefits of the advertising. In issuing such slips it is suggested that a stiff manila paper be used, to obviate pasting, e. g., one measuring 12½ x 20 cm., of which the standard catalogue card is exactly the quarter.

Endorsed in editorial, *Library journal*, 3: 112. (50

July. **Axon, William E[dward] A[rmitage]** The projected universal catalogue. (*In* Library journal, 3: 175–177)

After a brief historical outline of the movement, the author, disagreeing with E. F. Taylor, the writer of the article "Bibliography" in the Encyclopædia britannica, who considered the idea wholly chimerical, and quoting on the other side H. G. Bohn's statement that the completion of the universal bibliography might be accomplished in a few years, proposes to construct a list of all books printed previous to 1600, which would probably be found so useful as to justify the continuation of the work. (51

July. **Printed** title slips. (*In* Library journal, 3: 200)

Announcement that *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge entomological club, has commenced issuing title slips, thus taking the lead in experimenting with printed slips. Terms of subscription given.

Commended in editorial, *Library journal*, 3: 223. (52

Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6. **Universal** catalogue of printed books. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 26: 856–860, 868–877, 881–885)

Evidence taken before the Committee.

Digest of the above given in L. A. U. K. Transactions and proceedings. London, 1879. p. 9–10. (53

Bailey, James B. A subject-index to scientific periodicals. (*In* Library association of the United Kingdom. Transactions and proceedings, v. 1. London, 1879. p. 85–87) **1879.**

Advocates the desirability of making an index to scientific periodicals on the same plan as the new edition of Poole's Index, *i. e.*, by the cooperation of different societies, libraries and individuals.

Summarized in *Nature*, 18: 251. (**54**

Preliminary report of the Committee on a general catalogue of English literature. (*In* Library association of the United Kingdom. Transactions and proceedings, v. 1. London, 1879. p. 8–9) (**55**

Milman, Henry. The Society of arts' universal catalogue. (*In* Library journal, 4: 18) **Jan.**

Sympathizing with the sharp criticism in the *Examiner's* review of the London conference proceedings in the matter of the universal catalogue of books before 1640, the writer points out the greater importance of class lists of the freshest and best books on all subjects as more wanted in the modern library movement. (**56**

Title-slip registry. (*In* Library journal, 4: 49) **Feb.**

Announces that beginning with February the Title-slip registry will be sent as a supplement with each monthly issue of the *Library journal* without further charge. The registry takes the place of the proposed separate title slips and gives full A. L. A. titles with Decimal classification numbers. It is printed on one side of the leaf only, on thin paper, and extra copies will be furnished at the yearly subscription of one dollar. (**57**

[Garnett, Richard] Public libraries and their catalogues. (*In* New quarterly magazine, 11 (n. s. 1): 303–323) **Apr.**

Speaking of the classified catalogue of manuscripts at the British museum, prepared by Mr. E. A. Bond, reference is made to "the remarkable proposal emanating from the Society of arts that the Museum should make and publish a catalogue of English books before 1641, or just the period when books were beginning to be useful."

Reprinted in Garnett's "Essays in librarianship and bibliography," London, 1899, p. 32–66. (**58**

Universal catalogue of printed books. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 27: 427–428) **Apr. 11.**

Report of the committee. Mr. Bullen expressed the opinion that the best and only sure method of laying a solid foundation for the universal catalogue of English literature would be to print the catalogue of printed books in the British museum, from 1450 to the present time. He was of the opinion that the work might

1879. be ready for printing in two years. The committee recommended that before the inquiry into the cost of printing the universal catalogue be carried any further it should be ascertained whether the government would consider the idea of printing the catalogue of the British museum. The committee had also a specimen page prepared in what would probably be the cheapest possible form. (**59**

Apr. 24. A **universal** catalogue. (*In* Nature, 19: 585–586)

Hopes that the Society of arts' proposal for a universal catalogue will meet with a favorable reception and be granted government support, and that should it be decided to print the British museum catalogue some plan will be formed by which the proofs may not only be revised by well-qualified bibliographers, but that the various departments of literature, science, and art will be entrusted to a capable staff of revisers. (**60**

May 29. **Brezina, Aristides.** A universal catalogue. (*In* Nature, 20: 94–95)

So great a work when undertaken should be complete, so as not to necessitate doing the same work over again. It would make it quite easy for each library to form its own catalogue in a much abbreviated form. Titles of old books could form a special catalogue of 50 volumes. A large catalogue committee should be formed, to which copies of catalogues of all the greater libraries might be sent. The final work should be supplemented by appendices at intervals of five or ten years. (**61**

June 27. **Universal** catalogue of printed books. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 27: 685)

Part of the report of the Council at the annual general meeting. A short review of the discussions and resolutions of the Society on the subject. The committee hoped to be able to lay their proposal before the government in such a form as to induce it to authorize the trustees of the British museum to undertake the printing of the catalogue. (**62**

July **Committee** on publishers' title-slips. (*In* Library journal, 4: 291)

Summary of R. R. Bowker's report for the A. L. A. committee on publishers' title slips, made at the Boston meeting of the A. L. A.

Realizing the impracticability of printing the titles of books on separate cards, the system of title-slip registry was devised to meet the difficulty. The first cost of making the title entries and setting the type is borne by the *Publishers' weekly*, after which the proofs are sent to Messrs. Cutter and Dewey at Boston, who offer to do their share of the work gratuitously. The future success of the work rests upon the efforts of the librarians to put the enterprise on a paying business basis.

B. P. Mann, bibliographical editor of *Psyche*, followed with an explanation of that periodical's bibliographical record "of every

book and article published in North America upon entomology, or about North American entomology since 1873." **1879.**

In addition to this regular publication by the Cambridge entomological club, attention was called to the bibliography of John L. Le Conte's writings, printed upon catalogue cards in accordance with A. L. A. rules, being the first publication of its kind. (**63**

Churchill, *Lord* **Alfred S.** Address [at the first ordinary meeting of the Society of arts for 1879–80] (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 28: 6–11) **Nov. 21.**

In his address, Lord Churchill, as chairman of the Council, reviews briefly the progress of the movement toward the making of a universal catalogue of printed books. (**64**

Title-slip registry. (*In* Library journal, 4: 461) **Dec.**

Announcement that it has been found impracticable to furnish the title-slip registry to those subscribers of the *Library journal* to whom it had been sent gratis, and that the publication would be continued under the title of the "Book registry" at the price of 25 cents a copy, so that even the smallest library may subscribe for it.

Editorial remarks in *Library journal*, 4: 443. (**65**

Further report of the Committee on a general catalogue of English literature. (*In* Library association of the United Kingdom. Transactions and proceedings, v. 2. London, 1880. p. 6–7, 104–106) **1880.**

A brief history of the project. "The true solution of the matter is the cooperation of our great national library with the other more important libraries throughout the country." Discussion follows the report. Extracts of report and discussions in *Journal of the Society of arts*, 27: 958–959. (**66**

International catalogues of public libraries. (*In* Journal of the Society of arts, 28: 123) **Jan. 16.**

The Pope intends to publish the catalogues of the Vatican library; other European libraries will no doubt follow the example, and so by degrees an international catalogue may be forthcoming. The British museum has decided to print from time to time catalogues of all future additions to their collection of printed books. How to print the catalogue of the books of the past is under consideration. Further details given in the *Athenæum*, Jan. 21, 1880, p. 124; reprinted in *Journal of the Society of arts*, 28: 167. (**67**

[**Announcement** of the discontinuance of the book registry, due to the lack of support and appreciation] (*In* Library journal, 5: 58) **Feb.**

Editorial comment in *same*, 5: 43. (**68**

1880. **Dimmock, George.** Title slips. (*In* Psyche, 3: 44)

Mar. Announcement that *Psyche* has changed its bibliographical record so that it may be used as title slips of the same form and type as those of the Title slip registry. Followed by an explanation of the most convenient form of using these title slips. (**69**

May. **Cutter, C[harles] A[mmi]** International bibliografy in Austria. (*In* Library journal, 5: 145)

A short notice of Prof. Gustav Burchard's scheme for an international card catalogue, brought before the Bibliographische komitee des Wissenschaftlichen klubs in Wien, Jan. 22, 1880, and endorsed by the Committee. (**70**

July. **Professor Burchard's** internationaler uniformer catalogzettel. (*In* Neuer anzeiger für bibliographie and bibliothekswissenschaft, 1880, no. 686, p. 221–224)

Description of Professor Burchard's international uniform catalogue cards, which were endorsed by the Bibliographisches komitee des Wissenschaftlichen klubs in Wien at its meeting, Jan. 22, 1880, and also recommended by Adolf Keysser in *Börsenblatt für den deutschen buchhandel*, 1881, no. 222: 4123–4125. (**71**

Aug. **Narducci, Enrico.** Giunte alla parte stampata degli scrittori d'Italia, del conte Giammaria Mazzuchelli, tratte dalla Biblioteca Alessandrina. (*In* Bibliofilo, anno 1, no. 8. Appendice, p. 2)

Speaks of the advantages of a union catalogue. *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 33–36, and entries no. **15, 22, 76, 80.** (**72**

1881. **Bailey, James B.** An index to scientific bibliographies. (*In* Library association of the United Kingdom. Transactions and proceedings, v. 3. London, 1881. p. 114–116, 169–173)

There are already good bibliographies of many subjects in existence, and if these could be indexed, we should have a good substitute for the subject-index or universal catalogue. *Cf.* E. C. Thomas and H. B. Wheatley, "A proposed subject-index to bibliologies and bibliographies," in *Monthly notes* of the L. A. U. K. 1: 91–95. (**73**

Gnoli, Domenico. Un sogno. (*In* Fanfulla. 1881, no. 29)

Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge", p. 52, from Narducci, "Dell' uso e della utilitá di un catalogo delle biblioteche d'Italia," 1883.

Favors the plan of a joint catalogue of all the printed books in the libraries of Italy. (**74**

Hubbard, J[ames] M[ascarene] The Public library again. How the interests of its patrons may be best served. (*In* Library journal, 6: 11–13) **1831. Jan.**

In criticising the management of the Boston public library, the author suggests that a system of cooperative cataloguing be adopted. There is no reason why 100 libraries should all do the same work on every new book, when one could do it as well for all the others.

Reprinted from the Boston *Sunday Herald*, Dec. 19, 1880. (75

Narducci, E[nrico] Plan eines "Catalogo generale alfabetico dei libri stampati delle biblioteche d'Italia." (*In* Neuer anzeiger für bibliographie und bibliothekswissenschaft, 1881, 378–383) **Dec.**

Reprint of a circular sent by Narducci to librarians throughout Italy, asking them to furnish on cards of uniform size transcripts of all titles from A . . . to Ab . . . in the institutions under their charge. Narducci hoped to make use of this material to show the practicability of his scheme of making a general catalogue of the printed books in the public libraries of Italy. (76

[**Poole's Index** to periodical literature] An index to periodical literature by William Frederick Poole . . . 3d ed. brought down to Jan. 1882, with the assistance as associate editor of William I. Fletcher . . . and the cooperation of the American library association and the Library association of the United Kingdom . . . Boston, J. R. Osgood & co., 1882. xxvii, 1442 p. 4°. **1882.**

Planned by Dr. Poole while a student at Yale and first issued in 1848. A second edition appeared in 1853.

At the first meeting of the A. L. A., Philadelphia, Oct. 1876, a new edition was called for. Dr. Poole then proposed a cooperative plan by which the result might be reached. At the first International conference of librarians, London, Oct. 1877, the scheme was explained and an invitation extended to the L. A. U. K. to unite with the A. L. A. in carrying it out. Both associations gave the project their support, but had no responsibility or control in the management. All the indexing was done gratuitously by fifty different libraries in the United States and Great Britain.

It has been continued in five-yearly supplements by Dr. Poole's associate, W. I. Fletcher, with the cooperation of the members of the A. L. A., and is now supplemented by annual lists which since 1892 have formed part of the Annual literary index. An abridged ed., covering the contents of thirty-seven periodicals, 1815–99, by W. I. Fletcher and Mary Poole, was published in 1901 by Houghton, Mifflin & co.

Notices and reviews in *Library journal*, 1: 116–117, 181–184,

1882. 279–281, 365–369; 2: 16–19, 266–267; 3: 57–59, 109–110, 119, 141–151, 155, 189–190, 299; 4: 159–160, 187–191; 6: 132–133; 8: 5–6, 194–198;—*Athenæum*, 1883, 1: 118–119;—*Bibliographer*, 6: 7–8;—*Dial*, 2: 267;—*Library chronicle*, 1: 69–70;—*Mercersburg review*, 6: 318;—*Science*, 1: 68. (77

June. **Stetson, W[illis] K[imball]** Coöperation again. (*In* Library journal, 7: 106)

A proposition to libraries in the neighborhood of Holliston, Mass., to unite and print a joint catalogue, which would result in great saving of printers' bills, an economy which would enable the libraries to insert subject references and brief notes in their catalogues. Editorial comment in *same*, 7: 103–104. (78

1883. **Co-operative** index to leading periodicals. Edited by W. I. Fletcher. 1883–1891. New York, 1883–1892. 9v. 4°.

1883–89 quarterly; 1890–91 annual. Title varies: 1883–84 as above (Supplement to *Library journal*); 1885–91: The co-operative index to periodicals for 1885 [–91] Ed. by W. I. Fletcher, with the coöperation of members of the American library association.

Beginning with 1887 an annual author index is added.

Superseded by the "Annual literary index." *Cf.* no. **110.**

Notices in *Library journal* 1: 14, 62–63, 113–117; 8: 3, 5–6, 47, 92, 127; 9: 24, 208–209; 10: 3, 24; 11: 5, 36; 12: 541; 13: 70, 172; 15: 99, 114; 17: 4. (79

N[arducci], E[nrico] Dell' uso e della utilità di un catalogo generale delle biblioteche d'Italia. Relazione e proposta a . . . Guido Bacelli, ministro della istruzione pubblica, seguita dalla prima sillaba dello stesso catalogo. Per cura di E. N. Roma, Tip. delle scienze matematiche e fisiche, 1883. xix, 169 p. 4°.

The author presents anew the plan, which he had proposed in 1867, to make by means of cooperation an alphabetical catalogue of all printed books in the libraries of Italy.

Reviewed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 1: 75–76. (80

1884. **Garnett, Richard.** The printing of the British museum catalogue. (*In* Library association of the United Kingdom. Transactions and proceedings, v. 4. London, 1884. p. 120–128)

To support the Museum catalogue is to take a long step toward the attainment of the still grander object of a universal catalogue. It will form a base of operations.

Reprinted in Garnett's "Essays in librarianship and bibliography," London, 1899, p. 67–86. (81

Kochendörffer, Karl. Ein gesammtkatalog der deutschen bibliotheken. (*In* Preussische jahrbücher, 54: 168–174)

Thinks that it would not be sufficient to gather the catalogues of all the libraries of the country together at one place. They

must all be incorporated into one "einheitskatalog," and this is not possible as long as the catalogues are in manuscript. It is, however, practicable through the printed catalogue cards of all the libraries. "Hier liegt der kernpunkt der ganzen frage über den druck der kataloge." *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 46. (82 **1884.**

Treitschke, Heinrich von. Die Königliche bibliothek in Berlin. (*In* Preussische jahrbücher, 53: 473–492)

In spite of all inconveniences, it is a great piece of good fortune that our book-treasures are scattered in many small centers of culture. There ought, however, to be at least one institution in Germany where the scholar might learn what was to be had in the different book-collections of the country; to that end the work of compiling catalogues of printed books and of manuscripts should be directed.

Plan discussed by Dziatzko in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 1: 261–267. *Cf.* Milkau "Centralkataloge," p. 40–42. (83

Förstemann, E[rnst] Die verbindung zwischen den deutschen bibliotheken. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 1: 6–12) **Jan.**

Paper on the need of closer relations between German libraries, especially in reference to the making of catalogues and bibliographies. (84

Stetson, W[illis] K[imball] An A. L. A. card catalog. (*In* Library journal, 9: 71) **Apr.**

A suggestion toward having a catalogue of standard works (e. g. the 5000 volumes selected for the A. L. A. catalogue) printed in a large edition on cards of standard size, this to serve as the nucleus of a card catalogue for an average library and to encourage libraries in keeping up well-made catalogues. (85

[**Hartwig, Otto.** Dissertationenkatalog der Bibliothèque nationale] (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 1: 167, 203) **Apr., May.**

Announcement that the catalogue of French university monographs and theses, published by Klincksieck in Paris, is being printed only on one side of the page, on very thin paper, so that the titles may be cut out and mounted on cards. (86

Dziatzko, Karl. Die centralisation der kataloge deutscher bibliotheken. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 1: 261–267) **July.**

Disapproves of Von Treitschke's plan of having all the royal libraries in Germany furnish a copy of their catalogues to be kept in a central place, and recommends a printed catalogue, embracing all public libraries in Germany, whereof a copy might be kept by any library or individual. *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 42–45. (87

1884. **Stetson, W[illis] K[imball]** Co-operative cataloging. (*In* Library journal, 9: 177, 191)
Oct., Nov.

A beginning in cooperative cataloguing might be made in government serials and Smithsonian publications, and with analyticals for sets. (88

1885. **Co-operative** indexing in chemistry. (*In* Library journal, 10: 8)
Jan.

Report of the committee appointed at the Montreal meeting of the American association for the advancement of science, to devise and inaugurate a plan for the proper indexing of the literature of the chemical elements. Assurance of cooperation from the Smithsonian institution reported. Report concludes with a list of indexes to chemical literature. (89

Apr. **Dewey, Melvil.** The A. L. A. catalog. A paper before the International congress of education, held at New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1885. (*In* Library journal, 10: 73–76)

Cooperative cataloguing is here regarded as the solution of the problem of reducing the cost of a catalogue, so as to have it bear a more reasonable proportion to the cost of the books catalogued. Advocates the annotation of the proposed A. L. A. catalogue with a view to indicating the scope and subject of the books included, and argues the importance of having the titles classified by subjects in order that the notes may be more economically, compactly, and intelligibly given. If scattered through a dictionary catalogue, many of these notes would lose half their meaning, unless much was repeated from notes on books just above or below in the classified arrangement, but which would be widely separated in an alphabetical arrangement. (90

Dec. **Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Franz.** Ein gesammtinventar der älteren deutschen gedruckten litteratur ein erforderniss der litteraturgeschichtlichen und historischen forschung. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 2: 500–504)

On the importance of a complete catalogue of all German printed books from the beginning of printing to the close of the seventeenth century. (91

1886. **Fletcher, W[illiam] I[saac]** Co-operative cataloguing. (*In the* Nation, 42: 147)
Feb. 18.

The time must come when libraries will no longer provide subject catalogues of their own. Every library must have a list of its books (an author catalogue), but in place of subject catalogues we shall have printed bibliographies of subjects, issued for the most part periodically, serving equally for one library or another.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 11: 74–75, and *Science*, 7: 156. (92

Co-operative cataloguing. (*In* Library notes, 1: 20) **1886.**

Reprint of a circular issued by the Cooperation committee of the American library association giving as the object for the co-operation scheme the preparation and printing of such catalogues and indexes as will serve to relieve the individual libraries of a considerable share of the labor and expense of the present system. Prominent among such indexes most needed are the much talked-of index to essays and to other monographic general literature, and a scientific subject index to supplement the Royal society's author catalogue. **June.**

The printing of cards covering such current books as are received by most libraries is also contemplated, and for this purpose it is proposed that a section of the American library association be organized as a publishing society, with membership residing in libraries as such, rather than in their officers as individuals. (93

Origin of the American library association Publishing section. (*In* Library notes, 1: 101–107) **Oct.**

The most important outcome of the Milwaukee meeting was the final organization for the actual working out of the cooperative cataloguing and publishing idea. The first steps toward the making of the A. L. A. Index were taken. (94

Kongliga biblioteket, *Stockholm.* Sveriges offentliga bibliotek. Stockholm. Upsala. Lund. [Göteborg.] Accessionskatalog, 1–15. 1886–1900. Utgifven af Kongl. biblioteket. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1887–1902. 15 v. 8°. **1887.**

In progress.

Editors: 1887–96, v. 1–10, E. W. Dahlgren; 1897–1902, v. 11–15, Emil Haverman.

A general classed catalogue of the foreign accessions in the libraries of Sweden. The Swedish titles given belong to the literature of the Swedish Finns and the Swedish Americans. The current Swedish literature, of which according to the copyright act a copy has to be delivered to each of the three largest libraries, is recorded in the yearly publication "Årskatalog för svenska bokhandeln." As a rule no book published earlier than the last ten years is included. Separates and pamphlets, too insignificant to be noticed, are likewise excluded.

The number of libraries whose accessions are recorded, amounting in the beginning to seven, has in the last volume been increased to twenty-three.

Noticed by Emil Heuser in an article entitled "Ueber ein gesammtverzeichniss der an den deutschen öffentlichen bibliotheken gehaltenen periodica," in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 7: 81–85. (95

1887. **Nizet, F[rançois Joseph]** Notice sur les catalogues de bibliothèques publiques. Bruxelles, Impr. Vanbuggenhoudt, 1887. 24 p. 8°.

A second ed., enlarged to 30 p., appeared in the same year, and a third ed. of 63 p. was published in 1888.

Calls special attention to the advantages of a "catalogue idéologique" where the titles are arranged under catchwords or subjects. Victor Chauvin (reviewing the pamphlet in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 5: 233–235) recommends the method and urges Nizet to publish his catalogue; if other libraries would follow his example, it would be the beginning of the realization of the much needed universal bibliography.

Also noticed by W[alther] Sch[ultze] in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 5: 147. (**96**

Feb. **Franke, Johannes.** Der druck der katalogtitel und die gesammtzugangsliste. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 4: 60–66)

Recommends the issue of title-slips by publishers and the establishment of a general catalogue of accessions. (**97**

1888. **Nizet, F[rançois Joseph]** Projet d'un catalogue idéologique (realcatalog) des périodiques, revues et publications des sociétés savantes. Bruxelles, Impr. Vanbuggenhoudt, 1888. 30 p. 8°.

Proposes to form a general international catalogue of periodicals arranged according to his system, *i. e.*, by alphabetically arranged catchwords. To bring this about, agreements would have to be made between the different governments.

Reviewed by W[alter] Sch[ultze] in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 6: 220–221, 569–570.

Nizet has illustrated his system in a pamphlet entitled: Projet d'un catalogue idéologique—realcatalog—des périodiques. Dépouillement de 14 revues pour janvier 1891 seulement. Bruxelles, 1891. 26 p. 8°. (**98**

Oct. **Garnett, Richard.** The past, present and future of the British museum catalogue. (*In* Universal review, 1888: 241–253)

Recommends the reprinting, at regular intervals, of the British museum catalogue so as to include the accessions of the intervening years. The world would then have the nearest approach to a register of all literature that, in the absence of any feasible scheme for a universal catalogue by cooperation among public libraries, it seems likely to obtain. Even this project might be promoted if the public libraries would take the Museum catalogue as a basis,

and publish lists of such of their own books as are not to be found in it. **1888.**

Reprinted in Garnett's "Essays in librarianship and bibliography," London, 1899, p. 87-108. (**99**

Growoll, A[dolf] Some notes on co-operative or labor saving methods of printing library catalogues.—I. (*In* Library journal, 13: 280-282) **Oct.**

Outlines the plans of C. C. Jewett and W. D. Cooley, quotes a letter from Justin Winsor on the scheme for multiplying copies of card titles used in the Boston public library and refers to H. Stevens' plan of photo-bibliography.

In another paper (see no. **107**) the writer gives an account of experiments in making catalogues by means of title slip registry, photo-processes and separate electrotype titles. (**100**

Graesel, Arnim. Grundzüge der bibliothekslehre mit bibliographischen und erläuternden anmerkungen. Neubearbeitung von Dr. Julius Petzholdt's Katechismus der bibliothekenlehre von Dr. Arnim Gräsel . . . Mit 33 in den text gedruckten abbildungen und 11 schrifttafeln. Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1890. xii, 424 p. illus. 16°. [Webers illustrirte katechismen, no. 27] **1890.**

CONTENTS:—Einleitung.—I. Vom bibliotheksgebäude. Von den beamten der bibliothek. Von den mitteln der bibliothek.—II. Von der einrichtung des bücherschatzes. Von der vermehrung des bücherschatzes. Von der benutzung des bücherschatzes.—Anmerkungen.

In the section "Von der verzeichnung des bücherschatzes," p. 127-215, and especially in the "Anmerkungen" to this section, p. 375-378, the author gives a short history of different experiments and plans of cooperative cataloguing, with references to the literature on the subject.

Enlarged and brought up to date in "Manuel de bibliothéconomie . . . Édition française revue par l'auteur et considérablement augmentée. Traduction de Jules Laude . . ." Paris, H. Welter, 1897. xviii p., 1 l., 628 p. illus., pl., plans. 8°.

For new German edition see no. **347** (**101**

Hasselbrink, F. De la création d'une bibliographie internationale comprenant aussi les pays dont la littérature est peu répandue. **1891.**

Mentioned as a paper to be read in the programme of the Conférence du livre, at Antwerp, August, 1890, but not found in its "Compte-rendu." (**102**

1891. **Jastrow, I[gnaz]** Handbuch zu litteraturberichten. Im anschluss an die "Jahresberichte der geschichtswissenschaft," bearbeitet von J. Jastrow. Berlin, R. Gaertner, 1891. viii, 235 p. 8°.

CONTENTS:—Die grundlagen der organisation.—Die herstellung eines referats.—Das redigieren.—Der druck.—Das register.—Das inhaltsverzeichnis.—Titelbogen und stereotype teile.—Statistik.—Der einband.—Nach der ausgabe.—Beigabe: Zeitschriftenverzeichnis. Siglen für einzelne zeitschriften. Abkürzungen.

The author explains the organization of the cooperative bibliographical work done in connection with the *Jahresberichte der geschichtswissenschaft*, of which he edited vols. 4–17. Gives rules which govern the compilation of that work and experiences which may be of use in other cooperative undertakings.

Reviewed by Paul Ladewig in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 9: 371–372. Noticed in *Deutsche zeitschrift für geschichtswissenschaft*, 6: 209–210. (**103**

Merzbach, Henri. Création de bibliographies nationales. (*In* Conférence du livre, Antwerp, 1890. Compte-rendu de la première session. Anvers, 1891. p. 106–115)

Urges the necessity of national bibliographies, an international bibliography being too huge a task to be realized. Discussion following. See also p. 188–190, 265. (**104**

July. **Borden, William A.,** *and* **W[illis] K[imball] Stetson.** Printed cards for catalogues. (*In* Library journal, 16: 209)

A new proposal to furnish printed catalogue cards by cooperation. The old attempt of cataloguing everything to be abandoned and the cataloguing limited to books requiring analysis. Outlines of the plan and rules to subscribers stated.

Endorsed by *Library journal* in editorial, 16: 200. (**105**

Dec. **Fécamp, Albert.** Projet d'un catalogue général annuel des acquisitions des bibliothèques universitaires. (*In* Revue des bibliothèques, 1: 417–432)

Thinks that the best way to realize the idea of a union catalogue for the university libraries of France is to start an annual union catalogue of the new accessions. (**106**

1892. **May.** **Growoll, A[dolf]** Some notes on co-operative or labor-saving methods of printing library catalogs.—II. (*In* Library journal, 17: 157–161)

Reviews the different experiments in making catalogues by means of title slip registry, photographic processes, the linotype, and the method proposed by Prof. C. C. Jewett. Suggests the establishment of a cataloguing bureau to prepare titles on a uniform system to be determined by a committee of representative librarians

and specialists. To these titles might be added library numbers and descriptive notes, on the plan suggested by Mr. George Iles. The titles to be treated in this way were to be subscribed for by a sufficient number of libraries to cover the cost of production, plus a reasonable margin for maintaining the agency. **1892.**

For the author's first paper on this subject, see no. **100.** (**107**

. . . **Rudolph's** elastic indexing machine . . . (*In* San Francisco Chronicle, v. 55, no. 113, p. 12. illus.) **May 7.**

Claims that the new indexing machine, of which this is the first published description, will solve the problem of an elastic alphabetical catalogue or index register. For the uses to which the Indexer was to be put, see nos. **114, 116.**

Criticism of the device in the *Nation*, 54: 380; answered by A. J. Rudolph in an article entitled "The progressive machine index," *Nation*, 55: 125. *See also* Graesel, "Handbuch der bibliothekslehre," Leipzig, 1902, p. 266–269, where is given a description of the Indexer by C. H. Hastings. (**108**

American library association. *Publishing section.* The "A. L. A." index. An index to general literature, biographical, historical, and literary essays and sketches, reports and publications of boards and societies dealing with education, health, labor, charities and corrections, etc., etc., by William I. Fletcher with the coöperation of many librarians. Issued by the Publishing section of the American library association. Boston [etc.] Houghton, Mifflin and co., 1893. v p., 1 l., 329 p. 4°. **1893.**

A second edition, greatly enlarged and brought down to Jan. 1, 1900, was published in 1901.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 8: 265–268, 276–277, 335; 9: 24; 10: 301–302; 11: 469–470; 13: 311–312; 17: 6–8; 18: 35, 50; 26: 821;—*Academy*, 43: 457;—*Nation*, 56: 259–260, 291–292. (**109**

The **annual** literary index, 1892[–1901], including periodicals, American and English; essays, book-chapters, etc.; with author-index, bibliographies, necrology [and index to dates of principal events]. Ed. with the coöperation of members of the American library association and of "The Library journal" staff by W. I. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker. New York, Publishers' weekly, 1893–1902. 10 v. 4°.

In progress.

Succeeded to and included the "Co-operative index to periodicals" (see no. **79**) and forms a supplement both to Poole's Index and to the A. L. A. Index. *Cf. Library journal*, 19: 108. (**110**

1893. **Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald]** The battle of bibliography. (*In the* Library, 5: 120–124)

"An extended summary of part of a paper ('Bibliography backwards') read before the Library association of the United Kingdom, Feb. 1893, in advocacy of compulsory national book-registration and printed periodical class-registers forming special bibliographies."—*loc. cit.*

Reprinted in Campbell's "Theory of national and international bibliography," London, 1896, p. 229–240. (**111**

Garnett, Richard. The British museum catalogue as the basis of an universal catalogue. (*In the* Library, 5: 93–96)

If the universal catalogue is ever to be attained, we must take as a basis the printed catalogue of that library which most nearly approaches universality, and we must appeal to the administrators of other libraries to supplement its deficiencies.

The printed Museum catalogue comprises a very great majority of the books which it is really important to catalogue, and those desiring a universal catalogue should accept the British museum catalogue as a temporary substitute and labor to perfect it by cooperation.

Communicated to the fifteenth annual meeting of the Library association of the United Kingdom, Paris, Sept., 1892. Reviewed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 10: 113–114.

Reprinted in Garnett's "Essays in librarianship and bibliography," London, 1899, p. 109–114. (**112**

[Heinemann, Otto von, *and* **Gustav Milchsack]** Instruktion für die bearbeitung des alphabethischen zettelkatalogs in der Herzoglichen bibliothek zu Wolfenbuettel. Nebst erläuterungen und beispielen. Wolfenbuettel, In kommission bei J. Zwissler, 1893. 35 p. tab. 8°.

The "Erläuterungen und beispiele," written by Dr. Milchsack, discuss the advantages of printed cards. The system in use at this library was exhibited at the World's fair and described by Miss Lodilla Ambrose in *Library journal*, 18: 502, in her paper "The German exhibit at the World's fair." (**113**

Aug. 31. The **librarians** at Chicago. (*In the* Nation, 57: 150)

Favorable comment upon the Rudolph indexer and the plan of the Indexer company of establishing a central cataloguing bureau, by which titles of new books could be furnished to libraries as soon as the books are published. (**114**

Sept. **Clark, Josephine A[delaide]** Card index of genera, species, and varieties of plants published since 1885. Prospectus. [Washington, D. C., 1893]

Broadside, giving the outline and scope of the work and the method of publication of a botanical index, limited to American species, on printed cards of the "32 LB" size, undertaken as a private venture by the compiler. **1893.**

Up to 1902 about 25,000 cards have been issued to about 25 subscribers. (**115**

Central card cataloging. (*In* Library journal, 18: 508–510) **Dec.**

Review of the different schemes for a central catalogue of printed cards, especially the title slip registry, issued in 1879, and a series of catalogue cards issued in 1887 by the *Publishers' weekly*, and the Publishing section of the A. L. A. Announcement of two rival plans for supplying printed cards; one by the Rudolph indexer company, the other by the Library bureau. Detailed explanation with illustrative samples of the respective projects.

Editorial comments in *Library journal*, 18: 497–498; 19: 3.

For discussion on the Rudolph indexer and Library bureau printed cards at the meeting of the Massachusetts and New York Library clubs see *Library journal*, 18: 514–515; 19: 20–22. (**116**

American library association. Catalog of "A. L. A." library; 5,000 volumes for a popular library selected by the American library association and shown at the World's Columbian exposition. Washington, Govt. print. office, 1893 [–94] xx, 592 p. 8°. (U. S. Bureau of education. Whole no. 200) **1894.**

Classed catalog (Dewey decimal): p. 37–144; classed catalog (Cutter expansive): p. 145–256; dictionary catalog: p. 261–282.

As early as July, 1878, the Cooperative committee of the A. L. A. had decided to commence work on a catalogue to be made practically on the plan outlined by Melvil Dewey in his article on "The coming catalogue," *Library journal*, Aug. 1877. *Cf.* entry no. **38**.

At the Nov. 1878 meeting of the Committee the plans for the work were perfected, arrangements for the printing of the volume by one of the largest printing establishments in the country having been made, whereby the entire book was to be kept standing in type, under constant revision. A book of 250 pages, the size of the *Library journal*, would cost $2.50 per copy, or a cent a page more if the book should turn out to be larger than first planned.

In the *Library journal* for May, 1879, a dozen sample titles with specimen notes were printed.

By Jan. 1880 a provisional list of 5,000 books, alphabeted by authors' names, was nearly finished, and a provisional fiction list made out by titles. The work was laid out in classes or departments, so as to permit the separate printing of class lists, if found desirable.

In Feb. 1880 a circular was sent out to specialists asking their

1894. cooperation in the final selection of titles to be included and soliciting explanatory notes on titles chosen or briefest summaries of the contents of the volumes.

At the A. L. A. Washington meeting in Feb. 1881 it was announced that Mr. Perkins, who had been in charge of the A. L. A. Catalog scheme, had moved to the Pacific coast and in consequence no progress had been made on the work.

At the Buffalo meeting of the A. L. A. in 1883, Mr. Dewey reviewed the history of the undertaking, but regretted that as yet no editor for the work had been found. An animated discussion as to the means of raising funds to pay the salary of an editor followed.

In April, 1884, the joint committee in charge of the work announced that the United States Bureau of education would publish the Catalog in sections as fast as prepared, distributing a large number free of charge, and that additional copies to any extent would be procurable at the bare cost of manufacture. The plans, manuscript and everything pertaining to the A. L. A. Catalog were turned over to Mr. Dewey for editorial supervision.

In Sept. 1890 the A. L. A. voted to make an exhibit at the Columbian exposition, an important feature of which should be a model or A. L. A. library, composed of the 5,000 volumes selected for the A. L. A. Catalog. The books were presented by their respective publishers. It was planned to have the Catalog ready for the Fair, and the first two parts, the Decimal and the Expansive classifications, were ready in July, 1893, but the work as a whole was not published until March 1894.

Notices on the undertaking and reports of the Committee in *Library journal*, 4: 13, 85, 123, 154, 198, 302, 377; 5: 12, 77; 6: 138; 8: 260; 9: 69; 10: 73, 326; 11: 345; 12: 457; 16: 239, 270; 19: 119; 20: 176; 21: 355, 395, C 132; 22: C 105, C 132. Reviewed by P[aul] L[eicester] F[ord] in *same*, 19: 137–138.

Cf. entries no. **85, 90.** (**117**

Cambridge (Mass.) Botanical supply company. Bibliography of American botany. (*In its* Catalogue of botanical supplies. Cambridge, Mass., 1894. p. 29)

A reprint on cards of standard size, "33 LB," of the "Index to recent literature relating to American botany" from the Bulletin of the Torrey botanical club, vol. 21–26. This index is intended to include (1) Titles of all papers and books relating to American plants; (2) All papers on botanical subjects by American botanists; (3) Papers of special interest relating to physiological or morphological subjects, wherever published. The matter is prepared by a board of editors, which includes the leading botanists of Columbia university, the National herbarium, and other institutions.

In 1899 the publication of these cards was discontinued by the Cambridge botanical supply company. Since 1900 they have been issued by the Torrey botanical club (*cf.* the latter's *Bulletin*, 27: 43, 44) (**118**

Field, Herbert Haviland. La réforme bibliographique. (*In* Société zoologique de France. Mémoires. Paris, 1894. 7: 259–263) **1894.**

Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Society. Speaks of the need of a central bibliographical bureau, international in scope, which should be situated near one of the larger libraries rich in zoological literature, for example, at London or at Naples. Dr. Field would not have the bureau entirely dependent upon such a library, believing that with the proper international organization it would not be difficult to persuade authors to send copies of their publications to such a bureau. The first duty of the bureau would be to prepare full lists of all the works on zoology as they appear, which would then be printed on one side of the leaf as a signature or fascicle of a periodical record of zoological literature. Subject entries beyond those which the mere title of the work indicate should be brought out, the work of annotating and analyzing being done by specialists. The fault which the writer finds with the present method of bibliographical records is that much of interest to the investigators along special lines is buried in collective memoirs, general works and articles whose titles do not indicate clearly the nature of their contents.

The scheme here outlined was practically carried out in the founding of the Concilium bibliographicum at Zurich in Jan. 1896. (119

Picot, Georges [Marie René] Rapport présenté à M. le Ministre de l'instruction publique . . . au nom de la commission des bibliothèques . . . chargée d'examiner l'état de l'inventaire des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque nationale et les moyens d'en effectuer l'impression. Paris, 1894. iv, 76 p. 4°.

Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 2.

The commission on the printing of the catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale, having in view the general interests of science, discussed the publishing of a union catalogue of all the libraries in Paris, but the very reasonable doubt whether the incomplete state of the catalogues might not cause the failure of the whole undertaking led to the limitation of the work to one library. (120

Répertoire bibliographique des sciences mathématiques . . . Série i–xi. Paris, Gauthier-Villars & fils, 1894–1901. sm. 8°.

Published under the direction of the Société mathématique de France, Commission permanente du Répertoire.

As far back as 1885 the Société mathématique had decided to undertake the task of compiling a bibliography of the mathematical literature published in book form and in periodicals from 1800 on.

1894. In 1889 they issued their "Projet" (Paris, Impr. nationale) which was translated into Dutch under the direction of the Wiskundig genootschap of Amsterdam: "Grondslag van een bibliographisch repertorium der wiskundige wetenschapen," Amsterdam, W. Versluys, 1892. In 1898 appeared the "Index du Répertoire bibliographique des sciences mathématiques, publié par la Commission permanente du Répertoire. 2e éd." (Paris, Gauthier-Villars et fils)

The Répertoire itself is published on "fiches" measuring 14 x 8½ cm., containing on an average ten entries. The slips are classified according to the scheme laid down in the Index, and the class mark is indicated at the top of the card, the entries themselves being listed alphabetically.

Cf. Stein, "Manuel de bibliographie générale," p. 143; *Jahrbuch über die fortschritte der mathematik*, 21: 1–2; 25: 8; 28: 1; 29: 2; G. Eneström in *Bibliotheca mathematica*, n. f. 11: 67–69, 87–89, and A. Maire in *Revue des bibliothèques*, 3: 506–508. (**121**

Schwalbe, B. Ueber wissenschaftliche fach-literatur und die mittel dieselbe allgemein und leicht zugänglich zu machen. Berlin, 1894. 33 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Central-organ für die interessen des realschulwesens*, 1894. (**122**

Zelbr, Karl. Anlage eines generalkataloges der öffentlichen und studien-bibliotheken Oesterreichs, sowie die centralisierung des bibliothekswesens in den grösseren städten der monarchie. Brunn, Druck von C. Winiker, 1894. 8 p. 8°.

Points out the advantages of a general catalogue which should give brief titles of all German books in Austrian libraries printed since 1800.

Reviewed by O[tto] H[artwig] in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 11: 417. *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 38–40. (**123**

Mar. [**Banning, Émile,** *and others*] D'un catalogue général des bibliothèques; par Ferd. Vander Haeghen. (*In* Bulletin de l'Académie royale des sciences [etc.] de Belgique, 3. sér. t. 27, no. 3, p. 397–400)

At a session of the Académie royale, Dec. 4, 1893, F. Vander Haeghen introduced the subject of a general catalogue for public libraries. A committee of four was appointed to consider the matter; in the above report a very favorable view of the project was taken and plans for the organization of an international bureau of bibliography were submitted.

Reprinted in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 11: 289–291.

For further discussion of the project see the *Bulletin de l'Académie*, 3. sér., t. 29, p. 763–769. *Cf.* also *Centralblatt*, 12: 428. (**124**

Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon] International subject bibliographies. (*In* Library journal, 19: 226–227) **1894. July.**

In order to remedy the shortcomings of trade as well as special bibliographies in regard to scientific literature, the plan of Professor Sombart is recommended: viz, the establishment of international bibliographical bureaus founded and endowed by the respective governments. A well-elaborated general plan of cooperation is needed, for as the matter stands, every bibliographer works for himself, maintaining no connection with his fellow-workers. Great monumental works are not needed as much as short lists of the latest and most useful literature in special fields of science, the crowning point of the work always being the "subject bibliography."

An international library association should be organized and a central bureau established in connection with one of the great American libraries; and in preparing bibliographies a beginning should be made with a comparatively new subject or department of knowledge, so that it could be from the first of practical use and mastered with some degree of completeness. Thus it would be possible to represent both sides of modern library development: centralization with specialization. (**125**

R., P. Un projet de catalogue général des bibliothèques publiques. (*In* Revue bleue, 1894, 2: 155–157) **Aug. 4.**

Calls attention to the proposal of F. Vander Haeghen for a general catalogue or bibliography of works in the French language. An international commission should be empowered to carry out the work, and material secured by first collating all accessible bibliographical works and printed catalogues. Each title should be printed on separate slips or cards so that they may be inserted in their proper alphabetical order when received by the different libraries.

Translated by G. W. Cole in *Library journal*, 19: 334–336. (**126**

Bouvier, E[ugène] L[ouis] Rapport sur le projet de réforme bibliographique de M. Herbert Haviland Field. (*In* Société zoologique de France. Mémoires. Paris, 1895. 8: 141–150) **1895.**

Dr. Field, having spent three years in the work of indexing the literature of the Stazione zoologica at Naples, elaborated a scheme for an international bibliographical record of zoological literature. The present report is based upon Dr. Field's address before the Société zoologique in 1894 (see no. **119**). M. Bouvier announces that Dr. Field has succeeded in interesting the majority of zoologists in all countries and in laying the foundations of an international bibliographical bureau, to begin work on Jan. 1, 1896. The bureau will have for its aim the publication of a bibliographical index of all current zoological literature, and will indicate briefly all the subjects touched upon in each of the books and articles

1895. entered in its lists. This index should be published in three forms: first, as a bulletin, issued whenever there is enough material for a new number; second, if there is a sufficient demand, an edition should be printed on one side of the leaf, enabling subscribers to cut and paste the entries on catalogue cards, and, third, the issue of these same titles on separate cards, with subject entries and classificatory symbols indicated.

The report was approved at the meeting of the Society, Feb. 27, 1895, and a provisional organization of committees to cooperate with the central bureau adopted. *Cf. Bulletin de la Société zoologique*, 1895, tom. 20, p. 43.

The bureau was established at Zurich under the name of Concilium bibliographicum. (127

Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald] The bibliography of the future. (*In the* Library, 7: 33–48)

Read before the annual meeting of the Library association of the United Kingdom at Belfast, Sept. 1894.

Discusses the present disorder of bibliography, and its causes, and draws the programme for the future: the formation of (1) a training school for librarians, (2) a fund for the support of modern bibliographical research, and (3) a national bibliographical bureau.

Reprinted in Campbell's "Theory of national and international bibliography," London, 1896, p. 241–259, in which see also his "Memorandum relative to the need for special bibliographical societies, with an appendix on the division of the stream of literature," p. 261–272, a paper submitted to the Library association, Sept. 1894, in illustration of "The bibliography of the future." (128

Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald] "L'Institut international de bibliographie." (*In the* Library, 7: 341–346)

A short account of the first bibliographical conference at Brussels, Sept. 2–4, 1895, and of the Institut, emphasizing its importance, with resolutions of the conference attached.

Reprinted in Campbell's "Theory of national and international bibliography," London, 1896, p. 332–341. (129

Descamps, Édouard. Discours de clôture de la Conférence bibliographique internationale. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 4–9)

Address by the president of the first bibliographical conference at Brussels, Sept. 2–4, 1895, together with the resolutions passed and comments upon them. (130

La Fontaine, H[enri], *and* P[aul] Otlet. Création d'un répertoire bibliographique universel; note préliminaire. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 15–38)

Explains the organization and function of the Office and shows how the extension and generalization of its services would solve the problem of a universal bibliography.

Also separately printed: "Conférence bibliographique internationale, Bruxelles, 1895. Documents. Création d'un Répertoire bibliographique universel; note préliminaire. Bruxelles, 1895. 26 p. 8°. (131 **1895.**

Lier, Leonhard. Vom xvii. kongress der Association littéraire et artistique internationale zu Dresden vom 21. bis 27. September 1895. (*In* Nachrichten aus dem buchhandel, 2: 1875–1879.)

An account of a meeting of the Association, at which, on the motion of Jules Lermina, it was resolved to work for the establishment of a universal bibliography of science, literature, and art.

Cf. also *Nachrichten*, p. 1909–1910, "Zum besuch des Dresdener kongresses der Association littéraire et artistique internationale in Leipzig," and *Le droit d'auteur*, 8: 132–140. (132

Otlet, Paul. La statistique internationale des imprimés; quelques sondages. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 300–319)

Some statistics in connection with the universal catalogue.

"Die art, in der Otlet eine reihe zum teil kaum hierher gehörender daten in einen beitrag zur beantwortung dieser frage vereinigt hat, zeigt klar, wie gering er ihre bedeutung anschlägt."—Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 21. (133

Rapport sur la réforme de la bibliographie scientifique. (*In* Association française pour l'avancement des sciences, Paris. Comptes-rendus de la 24me session. v. 1: 167–174)

Report of a commission appointed by the Association to determine the method of entry for scientific papers. (134

Stein, Henri. La Conférence bibliographique internationale de Bruxelles. (*In* Revue internationale des archives, des bibliothèques & des musées.—Bibliothèques, 1895, p. 29–31)

The writer is sceptical as to the proposals and undertakings of the Office international de bibliographie. (135

Vander Haeghen, Ferdinand [François Ernest] D'un catalogue général des bibliothèques publiques. Bruxelles, Impr. de F. Hayez, 1895.

Contains several articles favoring the scheme of a universal bibliography, taken from the *Bulletin de l'Académie royale des sciences etc. de Belgique*, sessions of Dec. 4, 1893, March 5, April 7, 1894, and May 7, 1895. Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 8. *Cf.* nos. **124, 126.** (136

1895. **Bowditch, H[enry] P[ickering]** A card catalogue of scien-
Feb. 15. tific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 182–186)

Statement of the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing methods of cataloguing scientific papers, followed by the circular sent out by the Royal society to various universities and learned societies for advice as to the feasibility of maintaining, by international cooperation, a complete catalogue of current scientific literature. The reply of Harvard university is given. (**137**

Mar. **Co-operation** in the cataloging of scientific literature. (*In* Library journal, 20: 81–84)

An account of the circulars issued by the Royal society and the report of the committee of the university council of Harvard university to consider the communication of the Royal society. (**138**

Mar. 15. **Todd, Henry Alfred.** A card catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 297–299)

Comments favorably upon the projected catalogue of scientific literature. Attention called to a brief circular advocating a similar enterprise, printed by the writer in the summer of 1894, entitled the "Uniform card memorandum index." Recommends that the Smithsonian institution assume the American leadership of the movement, and that publishers print on slips of the standard size, "no. 33LB," summaries of their current publications for distribution as publishers' announcements. (**139**

Mar. 22. **Hale, Horatio.** An international scientific catalogue and congress. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 324–326)

Response to the circular of the Royal society, favoring the latter as the central bureau and directing authority, with "aid bureaus" in various countries contributing to the work. Recommends general meetings, annual or as often as might be found convenient, of representatives of all the contributing bodies, which would constitute an International congress of science. Advises the creation of a special bureau of scientific correspondence, to which any member of a contributing body might apply for information. (**140**

Mar. 29. **McGee, W J** Catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 353–355)

Endorsement of the plan for a card catalogue of scientific literature, recommended to the Royal society by Harvard university, with suggestions in regard to the relation between the Royal society on the one hand and publishers and authors on the other.

Embodied in a report by the Geological society of America to the Royal society. (**141**

Apr. 12. **Billings, J[ohn] S[haw]** A card catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 406–408)

Acknowledges the need among workers in the various branches of science of an index catalogue to the books and papers relating to the subjects in which they are interested, but questions whether the benefits to science and humanity resulting from such an index would be so great as to make it the duty of any existing scientific body or institution to incur the great expense of taking charge of the matter or to contribute largely to its support. Insists upon the necessity of considering the proposed schemes from the practical business point of view. (**142** **1895.**

Goode, G[eorge] Brown. The ideal index to scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 1: 433–437) **Apr. 19.**

Considerations as to how the plan of cataloguing scientific literature may best be carried out, emphasizing particularly the following points: the catalogue should be international in name and scope; it should be exhaustive within its own limits; it should be printed in annual instalments, with titles arranged alphabetically by authors, and with subject index of the most exhaustive character. (**143**

Co-operation in the cataloging of scientific literature. (*In* Library journal, 20: 172–173) **May.**

Communication from W. P. Tatham, chairman of the committee on the library of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, to the Royal society of London, in reply to the circular issued by the Society. *Cf.* nos. **137, 138.**

Suggests that the work begin with the year 1901, the intervening time being necessary for preparation; the advisability of maintaining in a dozen or more of the principal centers of learning a complete catalogue in the form of a great card index, constantly kept up to date. Recommends a rational arrangement, so that portions cf the catalogue pertaining to any particular branch of science might be obtained separately. (**144**

[**Reform** in bibliography] (*In* Nature, 52: 59) **May 16.**

Note on a meeting of the Société Linnéenne de Bordeaux, April 24, 1895, where S. A. Peytoureau read a paper "Sur le projet de réforme bibliographique de M. Herbert Haviland Field." The prospectus of the proposed bibliographical bureau for zoological literature, the Concilium bibliographicum, was approved by the meeting, and it was decided to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a similar bureau for botany. (**145**

Report of the International catalogue committee of the Royal society. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 107–112) **June 28.**

From the replies to the circular of the Royal society of Feb. 22, 1894, it was made evident that the production by international cooperation of a catalogue such as the one contemplated was thought

1895. not only desirable but also practicable. No very precise information, however, as to the best mode of putting the scheme into operation was to be gathered from the replies as a whole, though there was a general agreement that the enterprise should be an international one. A number of scientific bodies and institutions expressed a willingness to cooperate in the work. Many of those replying urged that an international congress be held to discuss plans. (**146**

July 19. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** An international congress of bibliography. (*In* Science, n. s. 2: 74–75)

A letter to the editor, in which the writer gives a *résumé* of his paper on "International subject bibliographies", printed in the *Library journal*, July, 1894, with additional stress upon the advisability of taking the word "science" in its very broadest aspect. Also suggests that the proposed International congress of science be narrowed down to an International congress of bibliography, and that there be a committee formed to consult with persons interested, both in America and Europe. (**147**

July 19. **Weeks, F[red] B[oughton]** A card catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 2: 75–77)

The writer, the author of a bibliography and index of North American geology, paleontology, and mineralogy, in commenting on the practicability of a card catalogue of scientific literature, suggests that the material thus collected be published in book form after the close of each year and contain a subject index. An international committee might be selected to determine the scope of the work, the languages in which it is to be printed, and the persons to be entrusted with its preparation. Each country should select a person to prepare a bibliography and index of its scientific literature, the manuscript to be forwarded to the central office for final revision. The catalogue should be published not only as a whole, but so prepared as to admit of separation into different parts for distribution to subscribers. Specimen cards illustrating the plan are given. (**148**

Aug. 23. **Field, Herbert Haviland.** The new bibliographical bureau for zoölogy. (*In* Science, n. s. 2: 234–237)

Gives details of the organization of the international bibliographical bureau to be established at Zurich, Jan. 1, 1896, and of the committee nominated by the Société zoologique de France to cooperate with the central bureau. Speaks also of the relations of the new undertaking to that of the Royal society of London. (**149**

Aug. 30. **International** conference of science. (*In* Science, n. s. 2: 268)

Announcement of an international bibliographical conference to be held in Brussels, Sept. 2–4, 1895, for the discussion of:

(1) The foundation of an international institute of bibliography. (2) The adoption of an international and universal classification of bibliography. (3) The publication of a universal bibliographical *Répertoire* by an international bureau, which shall seek the cooperation of all existing bibliographical agencies. (4) Proposal to various governments to establish an international bibliographical union. **1895.** (150

Cooperative cataloguing of scientific literature. (*In* Library journal, 20: 308–310) **Sept.**

Report of the international catalogue committee appointed by the Royal society of London. A circular of inquiry had been sent to 207 societies and more than 100 replies were received. No doubt was expressed as to the value of a catalogue such as was proposed, and only two or three of those answering questioned the possibility of carrying out the plan. The importance of subject catalogues was generally recognized. No precise information as to the best mode of putting the scheme into operation was to be gathered from the replies. With great unanimity the opinion was expressed that English should be the language of the subject catalogue. It was urged that an international congress be held to discuss plans, and the committee requested the president to take measures with the view of calling together such a congress in July, 1896, to meet probably at London. (151

Cf. Science, n. s. 2: 154–157, and *Nature*, 53: 385–386.

Création à Bruxelles d'un office international de bibliographie. (*In* Moniteur belge, Sept. 17, 1895) **Sept. 17.**

Report of the Belgian minister of public instruction on the international bibliographical conference and its desire for the establishment of an international office of bibliography, and the decree of King Leopold II to that effect.

Reprinted in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 1: 58–61. (152

A bibliographical conference at Brussels. (*In* Library journal, 20: 346) **Oct.**

Account of a conference held at the Office international de bibliographie, Sept. 2–4, where the adoption of the Decimal classification by bibliographers throughout the world was recommended and the general opinion expressed that the Office should be, above all, an exclusively scientific association. Its functions were to include the classification and description of the products of human thought—to determine the "unités bibliographiques," so as to facilitate and perfect the uniform and scientific character of the international classification.

Another notice of the conference is given in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 12: 481–482. (153

1895. Oct. **Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Hans.** Gedruckte katalogzettel. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 12: 448–452)

A detailed explanation of a plan to utilize for cataloguing purposes the "Wöchentliches verzeichnis" from the Hinrichs'sche buchhandlung in Leipzig.

Cf. J. Loubier, "Die benützung der Hinrichs'schen bibliographie für gedruckte katalogzettel" in *Nachrichten aus dem buchhandel*, 1895, 2: 1901–1902. (**154**

Oct. **Fumagalli, G[iuseppe]** La conferenza internazionale bibliografica di Bruxelles e il repertorio bibliografico universale. (*In* Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi, 6: 129–133)

Paper upon the bibliographical conference in Brussels, with favorable comments upon the plans laid out by the Institut international. *Cf.* O[scar] G[rulich] in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 12: 522–525. (**155**

Nov. **[Hartwig, Otto]** [Zur frage der internationalen bibliographie] (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 12: 525)

Critical remarks upon the decisions at the International congress in Brussels, Sept. 2–4, 1895, and upon the resolution at the "Dresdener internationaler kongress zum schutze des geistigen eigentums an schrift-und kunstwerken" to consider the making of a universal catalogue of all works in science, art, and literature. "Man sollte erst nationale bibliographieen schaffen . . . und dann erst an die internationale bibliographie herantreten." (**156**

Nov. 15. **Bibliographia** zoologica et anatomica. (*In* Science, n. s. 2: 656–657)

Report of the committee appointed by the American society of naturalists (Dec., 1894) to consider Dr. H. H. Field's plans for bibliographical reforms, particularly in regard to existing records of zoological literature. (**157**

Nov. 30. **Kelvin, William Thomson,** *1st baron.* Anniversary address. (*In* Royal society, London. Proceedings, 59: 111–113)

Description of the steps taken toward the publication by the Royal society of an index to scientific literature.

Noticed in *Nature*, 53: 110–112, and *Science*, n. s. 2: 849. (**158**

Dec. **Andrews, Clement W[alker]** International bibliography of scientific literature. (*In* Library journal, 20: C25–27)

Read at the Denver conference of the A. L. A., Aug., 1895. For the ensuing discussion see *Library journal*, 20: C63–71.

Discusses the circular of the Royal society and the answers to it. Question of management is of minor importance. Federation scheme seems most practicable. The index in card form is too bulky. Refers to the methods used by the *Répertoire bibliogra-*

phique des sciences mathématiques, and to the indexes of the literature of photography, of the Agricultural department at Washington, of botanical publications at Cambridge, and of the Concilium at Zurich. (159 **1895.**

Carrington, John T[homas] The international bibliographical bureau. (*In* Science-gossip, n. s. 2: 268) **Dec.**

On the establishment of the international bibliographical bureau of zoology at Zurich, giving the names of the international commission controlling the bureau, and Dr. Field's proposed method of carrying on the work. Urges the cooperation of private individuals, learned societies, and publishing bodies by sending to Zurich copies of works to be catalogued and analyzed.

Cf. Library journal, 21: 106. (160

Field, Herbert Haviland. Bibliographia zoologica. (*In* Library journal, 20: C29–30) **Dec.**

Read at the Denver conference of the A. L. A., Aug., 1895.

Outlines the plans for the central bibliographical bureau of zoology and comparative anatomy, the Concilium bibliographicum, to be established at Zurich, Jan., 1896. The bureau was to issue a fortnightly bulletin, divided into a series of chapters, each dealing with a specific group or topic, and cards for an author catalogue of the smaller L. B. size, bearing classificatory symbols of such a nature that they could readily be placed in a subject index. (161

Nelson, Charles Alexander. A general catalog of American literary periodicals. (*In* Library journal, 20: C30–31) **Dec.**

Read at the Denver conference of the A. L. A., Aug., 1895. See also *Library journal*, 20: 213, for report of the meeting where this subject was discussed by the New York library club.

The writer, as a member of a committee appointed by the New York library club to formulate a scheme for making a catalogue of possibly all periodicals published in the United States, proposes to begin in New York and make as full a list as possible, send it to Washington and there have added all that can be secured in that section, and then to other parts of the country, asking all persons interested to cooperate. (162

Rowell, Joseph C[ummings] A subject index to science. (*In* Library journal, 20: C27–28) **Dec.**

Read at the Denver conference of the A. L. A., Aug., 1895.

Proposes to include in the index only such publications of learned societies and institutions, and serials and continuations issued by governments, universities, zoological stations, etc., as are printed in Latin, or in a Romance, or Teutonic language. Believes that the index should consist of one alphabet of authors and another of topics; only original articles with translations to be noted, with cross references from corresponding words in foreign languages; the

1895. whole to be issued in book form. Subject headings should be printed in the language of the country where the work originated. Thinks that two indexers could carry on the annual work, and that their salaries should be paid by the government, or some well-known society. (163

1896. The **analytical** card catalogue of current zoological literature. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 121–126)

The Concilium bibliographicum has been established in Zurich, under the direction of H. H. Field. The essence of the whole undertaking consists in applying American library methods to a system of universal cataloguing. (164

Bonnange, Ferdinand. Projet d'un catalogue général unique et perpétuel des imprimés compris dans les bibliothèques nationales et les bibliothèques municipales. Mémoire explicatif des moyens à employer pour accomplir ce grand œuvre, l'imprimer et le mettre au jour dès l'ouverture de l'Exposition universelle de 1900. Corbeil, Impr. Louis Drevet, 1896. 13 p. 8°.

Advocates the preparation of a general catalogue of all the printed books contained in the national and municipal libraries of France, pointing out the lines to be followed and the way to defray the expense of the work. (165

Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald] The bibliography of periodical literature. (*In the* Library, 8: 49–64)

Read before the 18th annual meeting of the L. A. U. K., Cardiff, Sept., 1895.

The indexes, Poole's, the Cooperative, and Miss Hetherington's (published by the *Review of reviews*), refer to mixed literatures, to a selected number of periodicals, chiefly popular ones and to a selected number of articles. They refer mainly to the specific subject and necessarily contain very abbreviated titles. But they do not and can not supply the need of author, title, and subject catalogues.

Reprinted in Campbell's "Theory of national and international bibliography," London, 1896, p. 89–111. (166

Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald] The theory of national and international bibliography, with special reference to the introduction of system in the record of modern literature. London, Library bureau, 1896. xvi, 500 p. 8°.

"Papers . . . which have been printed before, but which are now reissued, in company with a considerable number of papers now printed for the first time."—*Introd.*

Maintains that the governments should take into their hands the recording of national literature from year to year. The main divisions of literature are those of "general literature" and "official literature." How these two kinds of literature should be recorded bibliographically, and even published, is stated in the first section of the book. The second, third, and fourth sections consists of monographs on minor points in bibliography contributed to various periodicals. **1896.**

Reviewed by C. A. Cutter in *Library journal*, 21: 467–468; by A. G. S. Josephson in *Public libraries*, 2: 27; in the *Athenæum*, 1897, 1: 311, and in *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, 7: 128. (167

Concilium bibliographicum opibus complurium nationum Turici institutum. Zurich, 1896. 8 p. 8°.

A pamphlet descriptive of the work at Zurich. Cited by Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 109. (168

Dauze, Pierre. Une clef catalographique internationale. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 101–104)

Emphasizes the importance of adopting uniform terms (abbreviated) in all languages for description of copy, imprint, etc.

Reprinted from *Revue biblio-iconographique*, Oct. 12, 1896. (169

Les fiches bibliographiques annexées aux livres nouveaux. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 334)

Since the establishment of the Institut several publishers have commenced to issue catalogue slips with their new books. (170

Field, H[erbert] H[aviland] Les fiches du répertoire bibliographique universel. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 67–72)

A letter on the publication of the zoological catalogue cards, giving also the reasons for the particular *format* adopted. (171

Field, H[erbert] H[aviland] Das geeigneteste format der bibliographischen zettel. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 202–204)

Discusses the different sizes of catalogue cards in use, defending the smaller size, 5 x 12½ cm. (172

Gariel, C[harles] M[arie] Exposé des propositions votées par le congrès de l'Association française pour l'avancement des sciences, Bordeaux, août 1895. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 62–66)

1896. The Association had appointed a commission to consider the possibility of a universal bibliography. The conclusions adopted from their report are given in this paper, which is a communication from the secretary of the association. The report itself is printed in "Informations et documents divers de l'Association française," no. 73. (173

Institut international de bibliographie, *Brussels.* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie. 1895/6–*date.* Bruxelles, 1896–*date.* facsim., tab. 8°. 6 nos. per year (irreg.)

In progress.

The articles which deal more particularly with questions of international bibliography and cooperative cataloguing are entered separately in this list. (174

L'Institut international de bibliographie. Premiers resultats (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 49–57)

An enumeration of the results obtained by the Institut during the first four months of its existence. (175

L'Institut international de bibliographie. Les trois derniers mois. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 157–165)

Review of the interest created and general progress made during the three previous months. (176

The **international** conference of the Royal society. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 182–188)

Letter from the chairman of the committee, H. E. Armstrong, to the delegates of the forthcoming international conference. (177

An **international** index of scientific literature. (*In the* Library, 8: 364)

A *résumé* of the proceedings of the international conference held under the auspices of the Royal society, July 14, 1896. (178

Conferenza bibliografica italiana, *Florence.* Sept. 1896. Atti . . . Milano, Associazione tipografico-libraria italiana, [1896] 22 p. 8°.

Report of a conference on bibliography, held at Florence, Sept. 1896, on the initiative of the Associazione tipografico-libraria italiana, to discuss the resolutions of the International bibliographical conference at Brussels, Sept., 1895.

Cf. Library, 8: 565, and *Revue internationale des archives, des bibliothèques & des musées.—Bibliothèques,* 1: 198–199. (179

Junker, Carl. Ein allgemeines bibliographisches repertorium und die erste internationale bibliographische conferenz in Brüssel, 1895. Wien, A. Hölder, 1896. 34, [1] p. 8. **1896.**

Endeavors to make known to German readers the work initiated by the conference at Brussels.

Reviewed by O. Hartwig in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 13: 266;—by Ferdinand Eichler in *same*, 13: 424–425, and by F. Boll in *Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung*, April 8, 1896, no. 81: 6–7. (**180**

Langlois, Charles V[ictor] A propos de l'Institut international de bibliographie. (*In* Revue internationale des archives, des bibliothèques & des musées.—Bibliothèques, 1: 97–125)

"Die eindringendste und sachlichste kritik, die bisher über die Brüsseler bestrebung veröffentlicht ist."—Milkau, "Centralkataloge," p. 18, footnote.

Noticed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 13: 423. (**181**

Langlois, Charles V[ictor] Répertoires de bibliographie universelle. (*In his* Manuel de bibliographie historique. Pt. i. Paris, 1896. p. 10–28)

A chapter devoted to a summary of what has been done toward a universal bibliography, the final paragraph dealing with the Office international de bibliographie. (**182**

Lermina, Jules. De la création d'un répertoire universel bibliographique, littéraire, artistique et scientifique, et de la constitution dans ce but d'une union entre les divers états. (*In* Bulletin du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, 1896, p. 9–14)

Paper read at the Congrés des sociétés savantes, section des sciences économiques et sociales, Paris, 1896, advocating the formation of a universal catalogue of all works of literature, science, and art. With the ensuing discussion. (**183**

Mortet, V[ictor], *and* **Ch[arles] Mortet.** Des catalogues collectifs ou communs à plusieurs bibliothèques. (*In* Revue internationale des archives, des bibliothèques & des musées.—Bibliothèques, 1: 169–195)

A review of the practical contributions in the field of union-cataloguing, or catalogues common to a group of libraries, from the first attempt in France in 1791 to the present day. (**184**

Organisation internationale de la bibliographie scientifique. I. La classification décimale et la nomenclature bibliographique. II. L'Institut international de bibliographie.

1896. III. L'Office international de bibliographie. IV. Le Répertoire bibliographique universel. Bruxelles, Office international de bibliographie, 1896. 30 p. 8°.

Contains the outline of the work of the Institut as set forth in several numbers of the *Bulletin*, together with the resolutions of the Brussels conference of 1895, the text of the decree establishing the Office international de bibliographie, an explanatory note on the adoption of the Decimal classifiation and the scope of the Répertoire bibliographique universel. (185

Otlet, Paul. Le programme de l'Institut international de bibliographie; objections et explications. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 73–100)

Stating the different objections raised against the Institut, M. Otlet points to the work already accomplished and to what it hopes to achieve in the future. (186

Royal society, *London.* Report of the proceedings at the International conference on a catalogue of scientific literature, held in London, July 14–17, 1896. [London, Harrison & son, printers, 1896] ix, 99 p. 8°.

At the conference, which was held under the auspices of the Royal society, Sir John Gorst acted as president, and there were present delegates from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Natal, the Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

At this conference, among other resolutions, it was decided:

1. That it is desirable to compile and publish, by means of some international organization, a complete catalogue of scientific literature, arranged both according to authors' names and to subject-matter.

2. That any country which shall declare its willingness to undertake the task shall be entrusted with the duty of collecting, provisionally classifying, and transmitting to a central bureau, to be established in London, in accordance with rules laid down by the International council, all the entries belonging to the scientific literature of that country.

Although the question of the method to be adopted in classifying the subject-matter of the several sciences was discussed at great length, no decision other than one adverse to the Decimal classification was arrived at. The Royal society was requested to appoint a committee to take into consideration this and many other questions of detail left undecided by the conference.

Condensed reports in *Nature*, 54: 248–250, 272–274; *Library journal*, 21: 370–371; *Dublin review*, 119: 405–406; *Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung*, 1896, no. 170: 7; no. 172: 7. (187

Simoens, G. Quelques mots à propos de l'analyse bibliographique. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 1: 222–229) **1896.**

Advocates the importance of making analyticals in international cataloguing. (188

Tedder, Henry R[ichard] The catalogue of English literature scheme. (*In the* Library, 8: 325–334)

Reviews the history of the scheme as it has, from time to time, been brought before the L. A. U. K. and the Bibliographical society; draws attention to the materials ready for use, and submits some practical proposals. (189

Concilium bibliographicum. (*In* Science, n. s. 3: 96–97) **Jan. 17.**

Detailed account of the official prospectus of the card catalogue of zoological literature to be issued by the Concilium bibliographicum. (190

Funck-Brentano, [Jacques Chrétien] Frantz [Seraphicus] L'Office international de bibliographie et la classification décimale. (*In* Correspondance historique et archéologique, 3: 33–46) **Feb. 25.**

Attacks the plans of the Brussels international bibliographical congress of Sept. 1895, and the Decimal classification.

Reprinted, with some changes, in *Revue de l'instruction publique en Belgique*, 1896, p. 126 *et seq.*, and in Welter's *Bulletin bibliographique international*, April, 1896.

Answered by E. Mareuse (see no. **195**) and noticed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 13: 266. (191

The **Catalogue** of scientific papers. (*In* Nature, 53: 385–386) **Feb. 27.**

Review of vol. 11 of the Catalogue compiled by the Royal society of London, with discussion of the Society's plans for international bibliography and of the work of the Institut international de bibliographie. (192

Joachim, Johannes. Das Brüsseler (Melvil Dewey'sche) Decimalsystem. (*In* Dziatzko, Karl, *ed.* Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeiten. Leipzig, 1896. Heft 10, p. 73–78) **Mar.**

Critical note on the plans of the Office international de bibliographie and the system of classification adopted. (193

Polain, M. P. Le système décimal en bibliographie et les publications de l'Office international de bibliographie. (*In* Revue des bibliothèques, 6: 65–82) **Mar.**

1896. Calls attention to the immense difficulties and problems facing the Institut international de bibliographie in carrying out the project of a universal bibliography, particularly if the Decimal system be adopted, and criticises the publications of the Institut. (**194**

Mar. 25. **Mareuse, E[dgar]** L'Office international de bibliographie et la classification décimale. (*In* Correspondance historique et archéologique, tom. 3, mars 25, 1896)

Supports the Brussels scheme and the Dewey classification against the criticisms of F. Funck-Brentano. *Cf.* no. **191**.

Also separately printed, Saint-Denis, H. Bouillant, 1896. 12 p. 8°. (**195**

May 1. The **International** catalogue of science. (*In* Science, n. s. 3: 664)

Announcement of the international conference to be held in London, July, 1896, to consider the preparation of a catalogue of scientific literature, together with the suggestions of the committee of the Royal society in regard to this catalogue.

Noticed in *Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung*, 1896, no. 157: 6–7. (**196**

May 13. Der **Österreichische** verein für bibliothekswesen. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1896, no. 111: 8)

Announcement of a meeting, held by the society on May 9, 1896, when Carl Junker lectured upon the Decimal system as a basis for an international bibliography; with ensuing discussion. (**197**

May 21. **International** catalogue of science. (*In* Nature, 54: 64)

Reprint of a circular issued by the Royal society announcing the international conference to be held in London in July, 1896, to consider the preparation of a catalogue of scientific literature. (**198**

May-June. **Grassauer, Ferdinand.** Ziele und aufgaben des modernen bibliothekswesens. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 13: 239–247)

Reviewing the different problems that confront the librarians of to-day, the author discusses the value of a "general-katalog" and the Répertoire bibliographique universel. (**199**

June. **Co-operative** cataloging of scientific literature. (*In* Library journal, 21: 276)

Reprint of circular issued by the Royal society to the delegates from various countries, appointed to attend the conference on the proposed international catalogue of scientific literature, to be held in London in July, 1896.

The most noteworthy point in the proposal of the Society is its suggestion "to restrict the catalogue to branches of pure science, excluding applied science."

The importance of the subject and the conference discussed in editorial, *Library journal*, 21: 263. (**200**

The **L. b.** printed catalog cards. (*In* Library journal, 21: 278) **1896. June.**

Proposal by the Library bureau to transfer the work of printing catalogue cards for current literature to the A. L. A. Publishing section.

For comments upon the quality and extent of the work performed by the Library bureau and the opinion of librarians upon the proposed change, see editorial in *Library journal*, 21: 316. (**201**

Schwalbe, G. Die internationale conferenz zur vorberathung der herstellung eines internationalen fortlaufenden katalogs der wissenschaftlichen literatur auf dem gebiete der mathematik und naturwissenschaften. (*In* Naturwissenschaftliche rundschau, 9: 462–463) **Sept. 5.**

Report of the international conference of July, 1896, instituted by the Royal Society of London, with comment. Reprinted in *Natur*, 1896, no. 1394–1395. (**202**

Conferenza bibliografica. (*In* Bolletino delle pubblicazioni italiane, no. 257, p. lxvi–lxvii) **Sept. 15.**

Translated in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 1: 320–324.

Announcement of a conference to be held at Florence, Sept. 25, 1896, in the rooms of the Circolo filologico, under the auspices of the Associazione tipografico-libraria italiana, to deliberate upon the best method of collecting the titles of all books and memoirs appearing in Italy and to decide how such material should be classified. Discusses other points thought to merit consideration.

For reports on the conference see *Bolletino delle pubblicazioni italiane*, no. 258, p. lxx; *Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung*, 1896, no. 227: 7–8, and *Library journal*, 21: 500–501. While the conference commended the Brussels Institut, dissatisfaction was expressed with the Decimal classification, and it was voted not to cooperate in the making of the Répertoire universel, a system of national bibliographies being preferred. (**203**

Nestle, E[berhard] Katalogzettel. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1896, no. 231, p. 5–6) **Oct. 6.**

A letter urging German publishers to issue printed catalogue slips with their new books.

Noticed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 13: 582. (**204**

Jellinek, A[rthur] L. Bibliographia universalis. (*In* Magazin für litteratur, 1896, no. 42, col. 1298–1304) **Oct. 17.**

Declares that the realization of the Brussels scheme would be "eines der gewaltigsten und verdienstlichsten werke aller zeiten;"

1896. deplores that it has identified itself with the Decimal classification, which can only hamper this meritorious task.

Reviewed by "Ht." in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 13: 581. (205

Oct. 24. **International** bibliography. (*In* Publishers' weekly, 50: 714)

Sketches the history of the movement toward an international bibliography. The International catalogue of scientific literature "deserves the moral and financial support of the book-trade throughout the world." (206

Oct. 28. **Junker, Carl.** Gedruckte katalogzettel. (*In* Börsenblatt für den deutschen buchhandel, 1896, p. 6963, 7149)

The proposal that publishers issue printed slips was made in the '70's by Dr. Alois Karpf of Vienna, who wanted to establish a bibliographical institute in connection with the Wissenschaftlicher klub in Wien, on the plan now realized by the Institut international de bibliographie. The article closes with an appeal to the German publishers to issue printed slips with their publications, in doing which they will be acting in their own interests.

Reviewed in *Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung*, 1896, no. 252, p. 7–8. (207

Oct.–Nov. **Junker, Carl.** Ein internationaler katalog der exakten wissenschaften. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 13: 505–510)

A paper on the international scientific catalogue proposed by the Royal society, giving a short history of the enterprise, and the plans and resolutions of the London conference of 1896. (208

Nov. The **London** bibliographical conference. (*In* Library journal, 21: 499–450)

Résumé of J. Deniker's article in *Mémorial de la librairie française* for Oct. 15 on the proceedings of the international conference on scientific bibliography held in July. Traces the history of the movement from the efforts made by the Royal society in 1894 to obtain the necessary funds to continue its valuable "Catalogue of scientific papers" to the end of the century, and to add a subject index. Takes a very optimistic view of "the great bibliographical work, which, it may be hoped, will be an honor to the 20th century." (209

Nov. 20. **Gedruckte** katalogzettel. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1896, no. 270: 6–7)

Favorable comment upon the request of the Institut international in Brussels, presented to the "Börsenverein der deutschen buchhändler," that the German publishers furnish three title-slips with each copy of all their new publications, for use in card catalogues. (210

Chilovi, Desiderio. I cataloghi e l'Istituto internazionale di bibliografia. Osservazioni. Firenze, Bocca, 1897. 2 pts. 4°. **1897.**

CONTENTS:—1. I cataloghi delle biblioteche.—2. I cataloghi degli editori e il catalogo perenne.

Criticized by O. Hartwig in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 14: 374-375; answered by Chilovi in his "Simbolo o segnatura? 025.4", a pamphlet of four pages, dated Firenze 19 Agosto, 1897. Rejoinder by Hartwig in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 14: 423-424. (211

Concilium bibliographicum, *Zurich.* Sectio zoologica Concilii bibliographici opibus complurium nationum Turici instituti. Editiones: anglica, gallica et germanica. "(01. 01: 59)" Turici, Concilium bibliographicum, 1897. xvi, 24 p. 8°. (Office international de bibliographie, Brussels. Publication no. 8)

Introduction, etc., in English; indexes in Latin, English, French and German.

CONTENTS:—Reorganisatio Concilii.—Systema decimale ad usum zoologiae.—Venditio schedularum.—Indices alphabetici.—Conspectus methodicus. (212

La **deuxiéme** conférence bibliographique internationale, Bruxelles, 2-4 août, 1897. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 2: 169-263)

Report of the meetings and papers read at the conference, giving the text of the resolutions adopted in French, German, and English (p. 169-176)

Preliminary announcements and programme had already been printed in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 2: 110-113, 120-121. (213

[Junker, Carl] 2te internationale bibliographische conferenz. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1897, no. 173: 8)

Signed:"—*v y*—"

Report on the Brussels conference of August, 1897. (214

Junker, Carl. Das Internationale institut für bibliographie in Brüssel. Leipzig, 1897. 13 p.

"Separatabdruck aus: *Börsenblatt für den deutschen buchhandel*, no. 1, 2. Jan. 1897."

Describes the work of the Institut and gives a list of the periodicals and daily papers published in Germany and Austria-Hungary in which the question of international bibliography had been recently discussed. (215

1897. **Lee, Francis Watts.** Memoranda concerning the printing department, Boston public library. Boston, 1897. 30 p.

Discusses the question of printed cards, and describes incidentally the cataloguing and bibliographical work of the library. (**216**

Office international de bibliographie, *Brussels.* Catalogue des publications de l'Office et de l'Institut international de bibliographie. [Bruxelles, F. Larcier,] 1897. 2 nos. 8°.

Noticed in *Library*, 8: 354, and *Library journal*, 22: 304-305.

The complete catalogue is published in the "Annuaire" of the Institut since 1899. (**217**

United States. *Office of experiment stations.* Terms of sale of the card index of agricultural literature. [Washington, D. C., 1897] 2 l. 8°.

Document no. 102 of the Office gives a brief outline of the general plan of the subject index of experiment station literature issued in card form by the office and states the conditions governing its distribution. Circular no. 47, dated April 19, 1902, contains the same information in revised form.

Document no. 106 (circular no. 23) contains a "Key to subject index of literature of agricultural experiment stations and kindred institutions", revised, June 25, 1897. In revised form this circular was reissued April 25, 1902. *Cf.* Milkau, "Centralkataloge", p. 107-108. (**218**

Jan. The **A. L. A.** Publishing section. Printed catalog cards. (*In* Library journal, 22: 21-22)

Résumé of a circular sent out Dec. 1896, containing a proposa for the issue of printed catalogue cards for a selected list of new books, transferring the work formerly carried on by the Library bureau to the Publishing section of the A. L. A. (**219**

Jan. **McCormack, Thomas J[oseph]** The International scientific catalogue and the Dewey system of classification. (*In the* Monist, 7: 298-300)

Notes the importance of the International conference at London and criticises the Decimal classification. (**220**

Mar. **Publishing** section of the A. L. A. Printed catalog cards. (*In* Library journal, 22: 147)

The circular brought so few responses that the Publishing section decided not to carry out its plan, but to print cards only for the current books as published. (**221**

Mar. 13. **Gedruckte** katalogzettel. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1897, März 13)

States that the practice of issuing printed catalogue cards for new books is becoming more and more general among German publishers. **1897.**

Reprinted in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 2: 118–119. (**222**

Hartwig, Otto. Die bewegungen auf dem gebiete des internationalen bibliothekswesens. (*In* Cosmopolis, 6: 547–568) **May**

Attention called to international loans of books, national and international bibliographical works, international congresses for discussing a complete universal bibliography, and the establishing of international bibliographical bureaus and councils, their results and possibilities. (**223**

Stein, Henri. L'Institut international de bibliographie et le projet de bibliographie universelle. (*In* Bibliographe moderne, 1: 121–125) **May, June.**

Disapproves of the adoption of the Decimal classification and thinks that the tendency is rather toward special, critical, and classed bibliographies than toward general and universal catalogues. (**224**

Arçtowski, Henryk. The genealogy of the sciences as the basis of their bibliography. (*In* Natural science, 10: 395–405) **June.**

Refers to the International catalogue conference, London, 1896, and especially to the classification of scientific papers. Claims that the Decimal classification, being a notation rather than a classification, is based on a purely conventional system which may satisfy a librarian, but should not satisfy a man of science. The writer illustrates the difficulty, in many cases bordering on impossibility, of dividing science into pure and applied, and then dividing the pure sciences into abstract and concrete. The classification to be applied must be a philosophical one, "founded on that genealogical tree which the history of science ought to furnish." To obtain positive data it is absolutely necessary that scientific men of all nations should take part in this international bibliographical work—the "bibliography of the 20th century."

A French version of this article, slightly curtailed, was published in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 1897, 2: 77–97, under the title "La généalogie des sciences; quelques remarques sur la bibliographie des mémoires scientifiques et le principe de la classification naturelle des sciences," with critical comments by P[aul] O[tlet]. The article was also separately printed, Bruxelles, 1897. 19 p. 8°. (**225**

1897. **Jellinek, A[rthur] L.** Eine encyclopädie der wissenschaften.
July. (*In* Zeitschrift für bücherfreunde, 1: 200–210)

Comments upon the great need of a universal catalogue and its realization through cooperative work, with a review of the proceedings of the international bibliographical conference in Brussels, 1895. Gives an outline of the prospective work of the Institut international de bibliographie, with criticism of the Decimal classification as amended and adopted by the Institut, and several suggestions as to the scope of the proposed universal bibliography. (**226**

July, Aug. **Bergmans, Paul.** La deuxième conférence bibliographique de Bruxelles. (*In* Bibliographe moderne, 1: 192–200)

Report on the Brussels conference of August, 1897. (**227**

July, Aug. **D., A.** Le congrès des bibliothécaires à Londres. (*In* Bibliographe moderne, 1: 185–191)

Report of the proceedings, with comments. (**228**

Aug. The **second** international library conference, London, July 13–16, 1897. (*In* Library journal, 22: 391–408)

Report of the meeting.

The papers presented which touched especially upon cooperation were those of C. W. Andrews (no. **236**), H. H. Langton (no. **242**), and J. N. Larned (no. **243**). *Cf. Library journal*, 22: 260. (**229**

Aug. 6. **Adler, Cyrus.** The International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 6: 184–201)

Account of the International bibliographical conference, held in London, July, 1896, with a brief history of the movement toward an international catalogue of scientific works, followed by:

1. A list of the governments represented by delegates.
2. A condensed account of such portions of the debates as would seem to be of especial bibliographical and scientific interest.
3. A recapitulation of all the resolutions agreed to, with the exception of such as related purely to matters of detail concerning the holding of meetings.
4. The report of the delegates from the United States, together with the official documents relating thereto.

Summarized in *Library journal*, 22: C58–60.

Principal resolutions adopted at the conference also noticed in the *Academy*, 50: 84. (**230**

Aug. 21. **Baudouin, Marcel [Édouard]** La seconde conférence bibliographique internationale de Bruxelles en 1897. (*In* Revue scientifique, t. 60, 4. série, 8: 235–239)

Report of the meetings, with comments, pointing out what ought to be done at the bibliographical congress to be held at Paris in 1900. (**231**

Biagi, Guido. Il secondo congresso internazionale dei bibliotecari. Relazione a S. E. il Ministro della pubb. istruzione. (*In* Bolletino ufficiale del Ministro della pubblica istruzione, anno 24, v. 2, no. 41, p. 1623–1634) **1897. Oct. 13.**

On the international congress at London, July, 1897.

Reprinted in *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, 8: 81–94. (**232**

Internationell bibliografi. (*In* Svensk bokhandelstidning, 1897, n. 42: 155) **Oct. 15.**

Refers to the question of international bibliography, with special mention of the Decimal and the Expansive classifications, and of the establishment of the Office international de bibliographie in Brussels. (**233**

Lydekker, R[ichard] The study and use of scientific literature. (*In* Knowledge, 20: 273–274) **Nov. 1.**

States that references to index slips on any scientific subject are supplied by the Deutsches bureau der internationalen bibliographie in Berlin. Also mentions other cooperative schemes. (**234**

Taschenberg, Otto. Etwas über bibliographie. (*In* Natur, 46: 565–570) **Nov. 29.**

A historical review of the development of bibliography, telling of the modern enterprises of the Royal society, the Brussels Institut, and the Zurich Concilium bibliographicum.

The author's criticism of the Decimal classification called forth a reply from H. H. Field in *Natur*, 47: 236–237. (**235**

Andrews, Clement W[alker] Printed card catalogues. (*In* International library conference, London, July, 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 1898. p. 122–125) **1898.**

On the advantages and disadvantages of the printed catalogue cards used in the Boston public, Harvard university, New York public, and John Crerar libraries, and suggestions on the possibility of their use by libraries generally.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 22: 397, and also printed, in somewhat different form, in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 3: 133–138. (**236**

Bowker, R[ichard] R[ogers] Bibliographical endeavors in America. (*In* International library conference, London, July, 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 1898. p. 150–153)

Review of different bibliographical ventures in America, calling special attention to the remarkable opportunity for the Copyright division of the Library of Congress in making the copyright

1898. record of each book a printed card, to be supplied to subscribing libraries.

Reprinted in *Library journal*, 22: 384–387 (see also p. 397). Translated into French by H[enri?] L[a?] F[ontaine?] in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 3: 125–132. (**237**

Dziatzko, Karl. Die modernen bestrebungen einer generalkatalogisierung. (*In his* Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeiten. Leipzig, 1898. Heft 11, p. 90–113)

Gives a historical survey of the various endeavors along the line of union catalogues, takes a conservative view of the more recent plans and enterprises, and deduces some practical conclusions for guidance in cooperative bibliographical work.

The substance of a paper read before the library section of the Verein deutscher philologen und schulmänner, at its 44th meeting, Dresden, Sept. 29–Oct. 2, 1897. For accounts of the meeting see S. Frankfurter in *Mittheilungen des Österr. vereines für bibliothekswesen*, 2. jahrg., no. 1, p. 10–24, and A. Reichardt in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 14: 575–577. (**238**

Funck-Brentano, [Jacques Chrétien] Frantz [Seraphicus] Les problèmes bibliographiques et leurs solutions. (*In* Revue des deux mondes, 1898, 1: 175–199)

What has been accomplished by the Office international de bibliographie is as yet insufficient, and with the method in use, the writer doubts whether any widely practical benefits will follow. He suggests the fusion of the catalogues of the large libraries into one.

Cf. C. M. Limousin's "Analyse de l'article de Funck-Brentano sur l'Office" in *Bulletin des sommaires*, 1898. Cited by *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 3: 169. (**239**

International institute of bibliography. (*In* Bulletin international de bibliographie, 10: 261–262)

Translation of a circular concerning the cards for a universal bibliographical index to be issued by the Institut, stating conditions, etc. (**240**

Junker, Carl. De l'impression des bibliographies. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 3: 115–124)

Discusses the different methods of printing catalogue cards, the value of the *linotype*, the *monoline* and the *typograph*, which latter he recommends as most practical for library purposes. (**241**

Langton, H[ugh] H[ornby] Co-operation in a catalogue of periodical publications. (*In* International library con-

ference, London, July, 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 1898. p. 122–125) **1898.**

Attention called to the fragmentary and defective condition of the bibliography of periodicals, with a suggestive plan for securing the services of the librarians of the world in compiling a cooperative catalogue of serials. Also separate, n. p., n. d., 4 p. 4°.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 22: 397. (**242**

Larned, J[osephus] N[elson] The organization of co-operative work among public libraries. (*In* International library conference, London, July, 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 1898. p. 120–121)

On the success of cooperative work among libraries, especially in comprehensive indexing. Emphasizing the importance of subject-indexing of general literature, the writer suggests the formation of a new index society, composed of librarians in America and Europe, with a permanent editorial director, adequately salaried and devoting his whole attention to the work.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 22: 396–397. (**243**

Milkau, Fritz. Centralkataloge und titeldrucke, geschichtliche erörterungen und praktische vorschläge im hinblick auf die herstellung eines gesamtkatalogs der preussischen wissenschaftlichen bibliotheken. Leipzig, O. Harassowitz, 1898. x, 151 p., 34 l., 2 fold. tab. 8°. (Beihefte zum Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, no. 20)

GESCHICHTLICHE ERÖRTERUNGEN:—Der centralkatalog: Der universalkatalog und die universalbibliographie; Der centralkatalog der bibliotheken eines landes; Nachweis weiterer pläne.—Der druck im dienste der katalogisierung: Die titeldrucke der bibliotheken; Die titeldrucke ausserhalb der bibliotheken.

PRAKTISCHE VORSCHLÄGE:—Die herstellung des manuskripts. Der druck.

The first part of the work, "Geschichtliche erörterungen," is a historical survey of the different plans for a universal catalogue and of the various catalogues already in existence. From the many plans that have been proposed, and the failures that have attended them, the author deduces rules, "Praktische vorschläge," which may be profitably applied in the making of the proposed general catalogue of Prussian libraries. The author emphasizes the point that the manuscript of the catalogue must be ready before any printing is undertaken. A date should be fixed, and no material included after printing has once begun. Other plans are to print on one side of the page and make additions in writing as the work proceeds. The publication of the catalogue on cards only is also considered, but this form is not thought to have sufficient durability. A first supplement gives specimens of printed title-entries

1898. and catalogue cards; the second supplement gives a table of the sizes of cards in use in different libraries, with diagrams. Full bibliographical references are given in the numerous foot-notes.

Reviewed by Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 15: 578–582, and by C[harles] M[artel] in *Library journal*, 25: 28–30 (see also *same*, 24: 130) (**244**

Printed card catalogues. (*In* International library conference, London, July, 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 1898. p. 242–243)

Report of the discussion on printed card catalogues. Noticed in *Library journal*, 22: 597. (**245**

Projet de règles pour la rédaction des notices bibliographiques. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 3: 81–113)

A certain number of members of the French section of the Institut have decided to form a Bureau bibliographique de Paris for more effective cooperation with the Institut. They propose especially to assist learned societies and isolated collaborators who wish to contribute to the preparation of the "Répertoires bibliographiques," and they have for that purpose edited a code of rules. (**246**

Royal society, *London. International catalogue committee.* International catalogue of scientific literature. Memorandum of the systems of classification and registration by the committee [Nov., 1898] [London, 1898] 7 p. 8°.

Caption title.

The system of registration proposed by the committee is divided into three parts: (1) Each principal science is indicated by a letter. (2) The divisions of each science are numbered. (3) Provision is made in some sciences, and can easily be made in other sciences, for subdividing these divisions by the use of significant words or symbols. (**247**

Jan. **A. L. A.** *Publishing section.* Printed catalog cards for serials. (*In* Library journal, 23: 24–25)

The libraries of Harvard university and Columbia university, the Boston public, John Crerar, and New York public libraries have selected the publications to be analyzed, and will divide among themselves the work of cataloguing, sending the manuscript to the Publishing section to be printed for their own use and for the benefit of other libraries. Publications of the more important learned societies will also be included. The scope of the work may be enlarged by including additional current periodicals, complete sets of certain periodicals, government publications, and books of a

composite nature, containing articles by several writers. No extra sets will be printed; in consequence cards for back numbers can not be supplied. Two copies of each card will be sent. No subject headings being printed, each library can write them in on the upper margin in conformity with their own practice. Cards will be distributed twice a month at $4.50 per 100 titles (2 copies of each card). **1898.**

Endorsed by Melvil Dewey, in *Library journal*, 23: 48. (**248**

Is a world bibliography feasible? (*In* Publishers' weekly, 53: 29–30) **Jan. 8.**

Points out the difficulties with which the Brussels Institut will have to deal, but can hardly be expected to overcome, and questions the usefulness of the enterprise. Some statistics of the yearly literary output of different countries are quoted. (**249**

Haupt, Hermann. Zur frage der verwendung der gedruckten titelkopieen. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 15: 87) **Feb.**

Discusses the standard size of title-slips. *Cf. Börsenblatt für den deutschen buchhandel*, 1897, no. 269: 8610. (**250**

Royal society, *London. International catalogue committee.* International catalogue of scientific literature. Report of the committee of the Royal society of London; with schedules of classification. March 30, 1898. [London, 1898] [158] p. incl. unpaged matter, specimen slips, tab., 1 fold. table. 8°. **Mar. 30.** (**251**

Cover-title.

Contains the proposed regulations and outlines the scheme of classification, with statements concerning the catalogue in both card and book form, the international convention, the international council, the committees of referees, and the central bureau. (**251**

A. L. A. *Publishing section.* Printed catalog cards for serials. (*In* Library journal, 23: 151) **Apr.**

Quotes some interesting facts given by C. W. Andrews in his paper read before the interstate meeting at Evanston, Feb., 1898. (**252**

Andrews, Clement W[alker] Use made of the printed catalog cards for articles in current periodicals. (*In* Library journal, 23: C110–112) **Aug.**

Read at the A. L. A. Chautauqua conference, July, 1898.

Compares the work done by the A. L. A. Publishing section with that of the Royal society. The writer regards the work of the latter as an attempt to index rather than classify the articles.

Discusses the advantages of a classed catalogue over an alphabetical one, considers the several questions involved in deciding

1898. whether a particular serial should be analyzed or not, and emphasizes the following four: form, importance, subject, and location. Questions whether it would not be better to drop the periodicals that are of interest to the specialists only and would naturally be consulted by them.

For discussion following this paper see *Library journal*, 23: C173-174. (**253**

Aug. 4. **[Lundstedt, Bernhard Vilhelm?]** Ett internationellt bibliografiskt institut. (*In* Stockholms Dagblad, Aug. 4, 1898)

Cited in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 3: 215. (**254**

Aug. 25. **Carus, J[ulius] Victor.** Über den "International catalogue of scientific literature" der Royal society of London. (*In* Zoologischer anzeiger, 21: 453-467)

Review of the report of the committee, appointed by the Royal society to investigate and settle all the problems left unsolved by the International conference. Contains criticisms and suggestions upon the subject-catalogue planned and the classification system adopted by the committee, with approval of the resolutions that:

(1) In indexing according to subject-matter regard shall be had not only to the title of a book or paper but also to the nature of the contents, and

(2) That the needs of scientific investigators were to be given precedence over those of libraries.

Translated in *Science*, n. s. 9: 825-835. Noticed in *Library journal*, 24: 501. (**255**

Aug. 31. **Junker, Carl.** Der Internationale katalog der exakten wissenschaften. (*In* Beilage zur Allgemeinen zeitung, 1898, no. 195: 4-6)

Review of the report of the committee of the Royal society, 1898, with emphasis on the shortcomings of the classification scheme proposed by the committee.

Reprinted in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 2: 118-119. (**256**

Sept. 16. **Brinton, D[aniel] G[arrison]** International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 8: 375-376)

On the report of the committee of the Royal society appointed to consider the classification of the sciences. The classification of the science of anthropology (known as schedule O) is reviewed and criticised. (**257**

Oct. The **book** catalogue of the British museum. (*In* Quarterly review, 188: 289-305)

Gives the history of the catalogue. Recommends the periodical reprinting of the whole catalogue with the incorporation of all the

new titles which have come in since the last edition was printed. This reprint would form a basis for central catalogues, representing for each country its collective wealth in literature. Each library could compare its own catalogue with that of the Museum, and frame a list of any books in its own possession which were not found in the Museum library. Such central catalogues would open the way for the ultimate construction, if it should be thought desirable, of a universal catalogue. (258 **1898.**

International catalogue conference, *London*, 1898. Report of the proceedings at the second international conference on a catalogue of scientific literature, held in London, October, 1898. London, 1898. 111 p. 8°. **Oct. 11–13.**

Published by the Royal society of London.

The conference was attended by accredited representatives from Austria, Belgium, Cape Colony, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Natal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

All the conclusions arrived at by the conference of July, 1896, were generally approved, and much progress was made in deciding the principles to be adopted in preparing the catalogue.

Full schedules for the several sciences, which had been prepared by the committee of the Royal society, were laid before the delegates. After prolonged discussion it was decided to adopt a system of arbitrarily combined letters, numbers, and other symbols, adapted in the case of each branch of science to its particular needs. A provisional international committee was appointed to settle authoritatively the details of the schedules.

Condensed reports and notices in *Nature*, 58: 578–579, 623–625; *Natural science*, 13: 433–434; *Science*, n. s. 8: 589–590, 660–665. (259

Tuckerman, Alfred. The proposed catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 8: 752) **Nov. 25.**

Advocates an open discussion by cataloguers in regard to the Royal society's proposed catalogue, claiming that the most liberal attention should be given to the wishes of the users of such a catalogue, as the most important characteristic of a catalogue of scientific literature ought to be its convenience to the public. The user of the catalogue wants to find his subject in the alphabetical order as in an encyclopaedia: first the title, then the date, then the author and the size of the work. (260

Field, Herbert Haviland. The work of the Concilium bibliographicum. (*In* American naturalist, 32: 925–928) **Dec.**

Outlines the progress of the work since its foundation in Jan., 1896, and describes the "experimental stage" of its first years.

1898. Speaks of the practical work of printing and storing the cards, and of the classification scheme and its key. Gives a summary of the number of American subscribers to the different series of cards and emphasizes the value of having complete sets in various localities for purpose of reference. (**261**

Dec. 16. **Mosso, Angelo.** La conferenza internazionale per il catalogo della letteratura scientifica. (*In* Nuova antologia, 162 (ser. 4, 78): 712–723)

In commenting upon the London conference of Oct. 1898, the author points out tasks that should be undertaken by the bibliographers of Italy, "la patria della bibliografia." (**262**

1899. **Examen** du projet de la Société royale de Londres concernant le Catalogue international des sciences. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 4: 1–73)

CONTENTS:—Observations présentées au point de vue de la méthode bibliographique par le comité de Direction de l'Institut international de bibliographie.—Le programme de classification de physiologie d'après la Société royale, par Ch. Richet.—The international catalogue of scientific papers. Report from H. H. Field [reprinted from *Science*, n. s. 10: 133–143]

Also published separately under the title: Le projet de catalogue international des sciences de la Société royale de Londres: observations présentées par l'Institut international de bibliographie. Bruxelles, 1899. 73 p. 8°.

Reviewed in *Library journal*, 24: 592. (**263**

Institut international de bibliographie, *Brussels.* Annuaire. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 4: 71–193)

A special number of the *Bulletin*, giving an account of the organization of the Institut, its statutes, list of members, different classes of work relative to a universal bibliography, and a catalogue of the publications of the Institut. (**264**

International catalogue of scientific literature. Queensland volume, by John Shirley . . . Brisbane, E. Gregory, Gov't print., 1899. iv, vi, [1], 154 p. 8°.

Complete to June, 1898.

CONTENTS:—pt. i. Catalogue of authors.—pt. ii. Subject catalogue.

The International catalogue conference of 1898 limited the contents of the catalogue to original contributions to the different branches of science. "It has therefore been necessary," says the editor of the above volume, "to rule out all productions that do not contain original or research work. The Queensland catalogue is also restricted to scientific publications published in Queensland;

so that papers on Queensland plants, animals, minerals, exploration, etc., published in Sydney, in London, or elsewhere, cannot be included in this portion of the international volume." **1899.**

This volume, published before the classification scheme and final plans for the International catalogue had been definitely decided upon, differs materially from the first regular issues of the catalogue (see no. **350**) (**265**

Milkau, Fritz. Die internationale bibliographie der naturwissenschaften nach dem plane der Royal society; eine orientierende übersicht. Berlin, A. Asher & co., 1899. 62 p. 8°.

Historical sketch of the scheme of the Royal society of London. (**266**

Prussia. *Ministerium der geistlichen, unterrichts- und medizinal-angelegenheiten.* Instruktionen für die alphabetischen kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken und für den preussischen gesamtkatalog, vom 10. mai 1899. Berlin, A. Asher & co., 1899. 163 p. 4°.

Beginning with 1898 the annual "Verzeichniss der aus der neu erschienenen litteratur von der Königlichen bibliothek zu Berlin erworbenen druckschriften," includes also the accessions of the Prussian university libraries, inaugurating the system of a union catalogue of Prussian libraries, made according to the rules and plans published in the above "Instruktionen."

Reviewed by R. Daublebsky von Sterneck in *Mittheilungen des Österr. vereines für bibliothekswesen*, 3: 74–85; and by C[harles] M[artel] in *Library journal*, 25: 28–30. (**267**

Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald] Past and future papers of the Library association; our aims and objects. (*In* Library association record, 1: 4–15) **Jan.**

Lays special stress upon the importance of reports and discussions of international bibliography, national systems of cataloguing, classifying, and indexing literature. (**268**

Massachusetts library club. [Report relating to the indexing of Massachusetts state documents] (*In* Library journal, 24: 67–68) **Feb.**

At the annual meeting of the Club in October, 1898, C. K. Bolton suggested that the Club undertake to catalogue the annual set of the Massachusetts documents.

At the meeting in February, 1899, the secretary, H. C. Wellman, reported that the state librarian, C. B. Tillinghast, would undertake to provide for the printing of an analytical catalogue or index of the documents if the Club would prepare the copy. The

1899. Publishing section of the A. L. A. agreed to supervise the printing of the cards. Mr. Bowker gave permission to the Club to make use of the annotations in his "State publications; a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization," New York, 1899.

Cards were printed for the monographs contained in the public documents for 1898, the same material appearing also in pamphlet form, and either cards or pamphlets were sent to every library in the state.

In the following year the work was continued along practically the same lines.

Cf. Library journal, 23: 623; 25: 337, C88; 26: 813. (**269**

Feb. 16. **Campbell, Francis [Bunbury Fitzgerald]** Cataloguing of periodical scientific literature. (*In* Nature, 59: 370)

Letter urging learned societies to catalogue the literature they produce, after the system pursued by the R. Istituto lombardo di scienze e lettere, issuing sheets containing full titles, printed on one side only, of the articles appearing in its "Rendiconti" under author, subject and place.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 24: 176; *Library association record*, Nov. 1899, p. 755–756. (**270**

Mar. **Chilovi, Desiderio.** Il catalogo della letteratura scientifica. (*In* Nuova antologia, 164, (ser. 4, vol. 80), p. 127–145)

An account of the International catalogue of scientific literature. Also separately printed, Roma, 1899. 23 p. 8°.

The writer disapproves of any plan for consolidating the entries in book catalogue form, and is opposed to the suggestion of translating into an accepted language all titles outside the two languages to be given in the original. He believes that it is unnecessary to select a "universal language" for this purpose, or for classification, as he finds the Decimal classification thoroughly adaptable to any language, and refers to its use by the Concilium bibliographicum of Zurich.

Reviewed in *Library journal*, 24: 232. (**271**

Mar. **Rudolph, Alexander J.** The blue-print process for printing catalogs. (*In* Library journal, 24: 102–105)

On the proposed plan of the Newberry library of Chicago to print, by the so-called blue-print process, in one general alphabet, a catalogue of the accessions accumulated in the British museum from 1880 to date. The special advantages of this process over ordinary printing are emphasized, and a detailed description of the method, its application, and the cost of the catalogue are presented.

See editorial comment in *Library journal*, 24: 97, and announcement, p. 560, of the intention of the British museum to print a supplement to its catalogue by including in one alphabet the entries for all accessions since 1880, thus making unnecessary the work planned by the Newberry library.

For notices of the first (and only) volume of the blue-print catalogue of British museum accessions, covering "Academies," see *Library journal*, 24: 574, and letter by Charles Martel, in *same*, 24: 608. (272 **1899.**

Il **catalogo** della letteratura scientifica. (*In* Bolletino delle pubblicazione italiane, 14, no. 318, xxii–xxiii) **Mar. 31.**

A note on the recent endeavors in cooperative cataloguing of science, especially by the Royal society. Claims that the Decimal classification ought to be adopted. (273

Andrews, Clement W[alker] Co-operative lists of periodicals and transactions of societies. (*In* Library journal, 24: C29–31) **May.**

Read at the A. L. A. conference at Atlanta, May, 1899.

Introduced by a bibliography of cooperative lists of serials, compiled by A. G. S. Josephson.

Concludes that the part which co-operation can play successfully is strictly limited to the first preparation of the material. Attention called to three important points of consideration: (1) Shall the list be limited to publications currently received, or shall it include those no longer subscribed for and those no longer published? (2) What classes of serial publications shall be included? (3) The fullness of entry of holdings of each institution.

Recommends making the lists as full and comprehensive as possible, and set by linotype, so as to permit the issue of new lists, or at least of cumulative supplements at short intervals. (274

A. L. A. *Committee on International catalogue of scientific literature.* Report. (*In* Library journal, 24: C127–128) **May.**

"The committee recommended the adoption of a resolution urging the importance of this matter upon Congress, and further recommends that the individual members of the Association endeavor favorably to dispose members of Congress to support an appropriation for this important work." (275

Thomson, John. Plan for a co-operative list of incunabula. (*In* Library journal, 24: C131-132) **May.**

Read at the A. L. A. Atlanta conference, May, 1899.

Proposes to procure by cooperation a hand-list of incunabula owned by colleges, libraries, and private collectors in America.

The list is intended to be a contribution to the exhibition or quincentenary celebration of the birth of Gutenberg to be held at Mayence, Germany. Every member of the A. L. A. who knows where any incunabula are, should enter into communication with the Philadelphia free library, which has undertaken to compile the list.

On the object, progress and method of collecting necessary material, see *Library journal*, 24: 246. (276

1899. **May 15.** **Laschitzer, Simon.** [Review of] Generalkatalog der laufenden periodischen druckschriften an den österreichischen . . . bibliotheken . . . von Dr. F. Grassauer. Wien, 1898. (*In* Mittheilungen des Österr. vereines für bibliothekswesen, 3, no. 2, p. 42–46)

In reviewing this work the writer points out the importance of keeping it up to date and of extending the cooperative catalogue scheme to printed books. (**277**

June 2, 9. **Adler, Cyrus.** The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Second conference. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 761–771, 799–808)

Description of the work done, since the time of the conference, toward reaching a practicable plan for this undertaking.

The report of the committee formed by the Royal society to study all questions remaining undecided at the close of the first conference is given in condensed form, with the discussions following and the resolutions agreed upon at the Second conference on an International catalogue of scientific literature, Oct. 1898. The writer's letter accompanying his report to the Secretary of state is given with the latter's reply, stating his recommendation to Congress in regard to the matter, followed by the petitions in behalf of the proposition presented by the Boston and New York public libraries.

Also separately printed, (Lancaster, Pa., 1899. 43 p. 8°.) Summarized in *Library journal*, 24: C126–127. Noticed in *same*, 24: 501. (**278**

June 23. **Abbe, Cleveland.** The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Meteorology. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 871–872)

Favorable comments upon the schedules of classification in meteorology, proposed by the International catalogue committee of the Royal society. (**279**

June 23. **Ames, J[oseph] S[weetman]** The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Physics. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 864–867)

Gives a critical review of the classification in physics, proposed by the Committee of the Royal society, and explains the proposed method of issuing the catalogue. (**280**

June 23. **Bolton, H[enry] Carrington,** *and* **William P[arker] Cutter.** The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Chemistry. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 867–871)

Adverse criticism of the arbitrary schedule of classification for chemistry drawn up by the Committee of the Royal society. (**281**

Shaler, N[athaniel] S[outhgate] The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Geology and geography. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 907–908) **1899. June 30.**

Maintains that the schedule of classification of writings relating to geology and geography, proposed by the Committee of the Royal society is, on the whole, well considered, though as regards details it is evidently open to certain criticisms. (**282**

Loeb, Jacques. The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Physiology. (*In* Science, n. s. 9: 908–909) **June 30.**

Comments on the schedule of classification in physiology prepared by the Committee of the Royal society. (**283**

Bessey, Charles E[dwin] The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Botany. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 46–48) **July 14.**

Criticism and suggestions in regard to the classification scheme in botany proposed by the Committee of the Royal society. (**284**

McGee, W J The International catalogue of scientific literature.—Anthropology. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 48–50) **July 14.**

Adverse criticism of the classification system in anthropology drawn up by the Committee of the Royal society. (**285**

Field, Herbert Haviland. The International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 133–143) **Aug. 4.**

Severe criticisms of the schedules of classification proposed by the Royal society's committee and of the methods employed in trying to solve the technical difficulties involved in the bibliographical enterprise.

Reprinted in *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, 4: 59–73. (**286**

Columbia university. *Committee on International catalogue of scientific literature.* [Report] (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 165–174) **Aug. 11.**

With discussions of the several schedules of classification by professors in the University: mathematics, by F. N. Cole; physics, by William Hallock; physics—mechanics, by R. S. Woodward; crystallography and mineralogy, by Alfred J. Moses; chemistry, by C. F. Chandler; geology and geography, by J. F. Kemp; paleontology and zoology, by Henry F. Osborn; botany, by L. M. Underwood; physiology, by Frederic S. Lee; psychology, by J. McKeen Cattell; anthropology, by Franz Boas. No schedule for astronomy had as yet been submitted. (**287**

Field, Herbert Haviland. The International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 254–256) **Aug. 25.**

1899. Defense of the Decimal classification against the criticism by a committee of Dutch scientists who claimed that the adoption of the system would lead to the failure of the enterprise. (288

Sept. **Saladini-Pilastri, Saladino.** Bibliografia universalis. Publicazione cooperativa dell Istituto bibliografico internazionale di Bruxelles. Anno 1, fasc. 1. G. Civella, Firenze, 1899. 8p. 8°.

Explains the accompanying first bulletin of the bibliography of contemporary Italian law, classified by the Decimal system as one of the publications of the Brussels Institut international de bibliographie. The author shows himself an ardent advocate of the Decimal classification.

Reviewed in *Library journal*, 24: 546. (289

Sept. 1. **Baldwin, J[ames] Mark.** Schedule for psychology of the International catalogue. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 297–298)

An inquiry in regard to the classification for psychology presented by the Committee of the Royal society, with a statement by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell concerning the same. (290

Sept. 15. **Porter, William Townsend.** A card centralblatt of physiology. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 370–373)

Pointing out the inadequacy of the existing author and subject catalogues of scientific literature, the writer gives a detailed account of the publication of a "centralblatt" of physiology considered by the trustees of the Boston public library.

Reviewed by J. McKeen Cattell in *Science*, n. s. 10: 419–420, and endorsed by P. H. Wynne in *same*, p. 535–536. (291

Oct. **Nördlinger, Clara,** *and* **W[illiam] E[vans] Hoyle.** The Concilium bibliographicum at Zurich and its work. (*In* Library association record, 1: 709–718)

Paper read at the 22d annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Sept., 1899. Also issued separately, 10 p. 8°. (292

Oct. 6. **International** catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 482–487)

Report of the Provisional international committee appointed at the second international conference, Oct., 1898, to study all questions relating to the International catalogue of scientific literature.

The committee met in London on August 1–5, 1899. The reports received from various countries were considered. Final schedules for the seventeen branches of science to be included in the catalogue were adopted. It was resolved to recommend that the Royal society be requested to organize the central bureau, and to do all necessary work, so that the preparation of the catalogue

might be commenced in 1901. The committee also recommended that the catalogue should at the outset be of a more restricted character than was contemplated by either the first or the second conference, that the issue of a card catalogue should be postponed, and the number of subject entries kept within narrow limits. (293 **1899.**

True, A[lfred] C[harles] The card index of experiment station publications. (*In* Science, n. s. 10: 650–652) **Nov. 3.**

Plan of the index regularly issued by the Office of experiment stations of the U. S. Department of agriculture. (294

Hastings, Charles H[arris] Some recent events and tendencies in bibliography. (*In* Bibliographical society of Chicago. Year-book, 1899–1900. Chicago, 1900. p. 10–18) **1900.**

Address at the first regular meeting of the Society, December 8, 1899.

The tendencies may be grouped under five heads: Cooperation, centralization, improvements in the arts, division of labor, association. (295

Institut international de bibliographie, *Brussels.* Institut international de bibliographie. But–organisation–travaux. Catalogue des publications. 01 (061). Bruxelles [etc.] Institut international de bibliographie, 1900. 26, 1 p. 8°.

CONTENTS:—I. Notice sur l'Institut international de bibliographie et le Répertoire bibliographique universel.—II. Organisation des services bibliographiques.—III. Table de classification des matières comprises dans le Répertoire bibliographique universel.—IV. Catalogue des publications.—V. Catalogue des accessoires bibliographiques. (296

Otlet, Paul. Le répertoire bibliographique universel. Sa formation.—Sa publication.—Son classement.—Sa consultation.—Ses organes. (*In* Congrès bibliographique international, Paris, 1898. Compte rendu des travaux. Paris, 1900. 2: 135–144) (297

Royal society, *London.* International catalogue committee . . . International catalogue of scientific literature. Schedules of classification. London, 1900. 17 pam. 8°.

CONTENTS:—A. Pure mathematics; . . . C. Physics; D. Chemistry; E. Astronomy; F. Meteorology (including terrestrial magnetism); G. Mineralogy, petrology, crystallography; H. Geology; I. Geography (physical and mathematical); K. Paleontology; L. General biology; M. Botany; N. Zoology; O. Human anatomy (including general histology and embryology); P. Physical anthropology; Q. Physiology (including pharmacology and experimental pathology); [Q'] Psychological additions to physiology; R. Bacteriology (including yeasts, molds, and pathogenic protozoa). (298

1900. Les **travaux** du Concilium bibliographicum. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie, 5: 10–17)

CONTENTS:—Comptes (juin 1899–mai 1900).—Statistique générale des fiches publiées.—Répartition des fiches publiées d'après les diverses matières. Zoologie. Anatomie. Physiologie.—Tableau synoptique des expéditions de fiches. Bibliographie zoologique. Bibliographie anatomique. Bibliographie physiologique. (**299**

Jan. **Cutter, W[illiam] P[arker]** Card index of the Department of agriculture. (*In* Library journal, 25: 42)

Communication on the distribution of the cards and on the policy of printing subject headings at the top of the cards.

For further description of the card index see a summary of a paper by Mr. Cutter read at a joint library meeting, Washington, March, 1900, printed in *Library journal*, 25: 176. (**300**

Feb **A. L. A.** *Publishing section.* Printed catalog cards for periodical sets and for books of composite authorship. (*In* Library journal, 25: 73)

Communication from the treasurer, W. C. Lane, stating which cards are most called for, and giving instructions in ordering cards. (**301**

Apr. **Hanson, J[ames] C[hristian] M[einich]** Catalog of the Library of Congress. (*In* Library journal, 25: 176)

Summary of a paper read at a joint library meeting, Washington, March, 1900.

The possible future relation of the Library of Congress to other libraries of the country has made it seem of prime importance that the principles governing its catalogue and classification, wherever it would not involve too great a sacrifice to the Library, should be influenced largely by a consideration of the rules and practices governing the majority of other American libraries. (**302**

Apr. **Plans** of Co-operation committee. (*In* Library journal, 25: 179–180)

The committee has outlined two schemes, based largely upon the practical experience of the A. L. A. Publishing section; the first regarding chiefly the cataloguing of new books by sending copies of all orders to one central bureau, a sort of clearing house, the second contemplating the extension of the system to all books catalogued by each library. (**303**

June. **Bowker, R[ichard] R[ogers]** The Institut international de bibliographie, Brussels. (*In* Library journal, 25: 273–274)

"Statement of its purposes and work from an actual visit to its offices in the summer of 1899."

"The central idea of this repertory is that in the ultimate future a great library will have not only its own card catalog of

books and periodicals, to be found within its own walls, but a general or universal repertory showing what is to be found in other libraries. It is this last which the Institut . . . proposes to furnish from a central office as fast and as far as its resources and the demands of libraries throughout the world justify." (304 **1900.**

Cole, George Watson. An early French "general catalog." (*In* Library journal, 25: 329–331) **July.**

Part of a paper read at a joint library meeting, Washington, March, 1900.

During the French revolution many monastic and other libraries were confiscated and declared to be national property. Instructions were issued for cataloguing on cards all the books and manuscripts in the different collections. The cards were to be copied to form a catalogue for local use, and then sent to Paris, so that exact information might be obtained in regard to all the books that existed in each department and belonged to the state. (305

Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon] Wanted—a bibliographical institute. (*In the* Dial, 29: 48) **July 16.**

"Coöperative cataloguing for libraries, in order to be successful, must be made according to rules that are a result of a compromise between the conflicting rules and practices of many libraries of different character. A bibliography . . . must follow scientific principles uncompromisingly. It is, indeed, doubtful whether libraries like the Boston and New York public libraries and the Library of Congress, engaged as they are in very important work peculiarly their own, could coöperate in an undertaking not directly concerned with their own immediate objects . . .

"The various undertakings outlined can not be attempted except by a specially founded bibliographical institute, with a large endowment and a competent staff of bibliographers and scientific men." (306

Osborn, Henry F[airfield] The International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 12: 113) **July 20.**

Criticism of the scheme of classification for paleontology, published by the Committee of the Royal society. (307

Third international conference on a catalogue of scientific literature, London, June, 1900. (*In* Nature, 62: 206–208) **June 28.**

CONTENTS:—List of delegates.—Acta.—Comment by H[enry] E. A[rmstrong]

Delegates were present from sixteen different countries, Austria, Cape Colony, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Natal, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The report of the Provisional international committee was considered. At the request of the Committee the Royal society had prepared a detailed scheme

1900. for the publication of the catalogue, which caused some discussion. The statements made by the delegates of various countries as to the extent to which they were authorized to promise contributions toward the expenses of the catalogue being satisfactory, it was decided to take further steps towards the publication of the catalogue, and for this purpose, pending the appointment of an International council, a Provisional international committee was again appointed.

Cf. editorial in *Nature*, 62: 197, reprinted in *Science*, n. s. 12: 77–78. (308

Aug. **Richardson, Ernest Cushing.** Report of the Co-operation committee. (*In* Library journal, 25: C71–73)

Read at the Montreal conference of the A. L. A., July, 1900.

A general summary of the various cooperative plans and enterprises promulgated or undertaken up to the present time, with a scheme for the cooperative cataloguing of books for libraries. With the latter end in view, the committee recommended that the A. L. A. appoint a special committee on cataloguing rules, including subject headings, and that it form under the direction of the Publishing section "a bureau for the cooperative cataloguing and printing of cards under guarantee, which bureau shall undertake to catalogue promptly or to provide for the cataloguing of books referred to it by cooperating libraries, shall print cards for the same and also any titles sent to it by cooperating libraries, shall keep on file electrotypes of these titles for printing titles to order for libraries in general, shall publish regularly, or from time to time, a list of the titles in type or to be printed, and may print other material as it may seem fit, and shall be under the direct administration of an officer of the Publishing section and the librarians of the guaranteeing libraries."

For the discussion following this and other reports read at the same meeting, see *Library journal*, 25: C 139–142, and *Public libraries*, 5: 298–299. (309

Aug **Kroeger, Alice B[ertha]** Co-operative cataloging and the A. L. A. rules. (*In* Library journal, 25: C 73–77)

If cooperative cataloguing should be undertaken by the A. L. A., some code of rules, approved by the Association, must be adopted by the libraries concerned. Various disputed points in cataloguing are discussed. (310

Aug **Andrews, Clement W[alker]** Co-operative cataloging: estimate of cost. (*In* Library journal, 25: C 78–80)

Estimates the probable cost of preparing, printing, electrotyping, and distributing 10,000 titles to 30 libraries at about 80 cents per title. (311

Lane, W[illiam] C[oolidge] Report on adjustments and organization. (*In* Library journal, 25: C 80–82) **1900. Aug.**

A statement of the methods necessary to secure practical results in cooperative cataloguing. (**312**

Schleinitz, O[tto] von. Der Internationale katalog für wissenschaftliche litteratur. (*In* Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen, 17: 385–386) **Aug.**

A short report of the international conference at London, June, 1900. (**313**

The **International** catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 12: 215–222) **Aug. 10.**

"Scheme of publication approved by the International conference of 1900."

CONTENTS:—Object and nature of the catalogue.—The control and management of the catalogue.—Of the subject-matter of the catalogue.—Of the form and issue of the catalogue.—Of the list of journals, communications to which are to be catalogued.—Of the preparation of the material for the catalogue.—Of the finances of the catalogue. (**314**

Rathbun, Richard. International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 12: 270–271) **Aug. 17.**

Announces that the Smithsonian institution has provisionally undertaken the work of a regional bureau for the catalogue in the United States.

Also in *Publishers' weekly*, 58: 383. (**315**

Foster, M[ichael] The International catalogue. (*In* Science, n. s. 12: 457–459) **Sept. 28.**

Expresses his gratification on learning that the necessary number of sets (45) had already been subscribed for through the Smithsonian institution, and discusses different features of the catalogue. (**316**

Putnam, Herbert. Relation of state libraries and the Library of Congress. (*In* Library journal, 25: 729–733) **Dec.**

Read at the third annual meeting of the National association of state libraries at Harrisburg, Pa., November, 1900.

Contains several suggestions on cooperation, and speaks of the desirability of having at the Library of Congress a list of what every state library contains relating to its own state.

Also in *Public libraries*, 6: 13-28. (**317**

1900. **International** catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Nature,
Dec. 20. 63: 180–181)

Report of the first meeting of the International council, held in London, December 12–13, 1900. The Royal society offered to advance the necessary capital for starting the enterprise and to act as publishers of the catalogue. A code of instructions for the use of all who are taking part in the preparation of the catalogue and schedules of classification for the subject indexes of the several sciences were adopted.

An executive committee was appointed, consisting of the four delegates of the Royal society and representatives of the four largest subscribers to the catalogue, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Dr. H. Forster Morley was appointed director of the catalogue.

It was resolved to begin the work on January 1, 1901, and to include in the catalogue all literature published after that date. **(318**

1901. **Concilium** bibliographicum, Zurich. Founded by the third International congress of zoology. Subsidized by the Swiss government. Zurich, 1901. iii, 7 p., 1 pl. 8°.

CONTENTS:—The exhibit of the Concilium bibliographicum.—General statement for 1900. **(319**

Field, Henry Haviland. Le Concilium bibliographicum. (*In* Congrès international des bibliothécaires. Paris, 1900. Procès-verbaux et mémoires. Paris, 1901. p. 219–220)

Statement on the history and management of the enterprise. **(320**

Funck-Brentano, [Jacques Chrétien] Frantz [Seraphicus] Le répertoire bibliographique universel et les bibliographies critiques. (*In* Congrès international de bibliographie. Paris, 1900. Procès-verbaux et actes. Bruxelles, 1901. p. 23–27)

The Société des études historiques de Paris, endorsing the work of the Brussels institute, has founded under the title "Bibliothèque de bibliographies critiques" a collection of special, annotated international bibliographies of history and geography, art, literature, and sociology. A list of those already published is given. **(321**

International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Smithsonian institution. Report of S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, for the year ending June 30, 1901. Washington, 1901. p. 23–24)

Recites the history of the plan for the International catalogue, and notes the present status of the enterprise. Regrets that no adequate provision has been made for the cataloguing of the scientific literature of the United States, which is to form a part of it. While the Secretary has provisionally undertaken to do this work out of the private funds of the Institution, it can not be made a perpetual charge upon the small Smithsonian fund. **1901.**

Noticed in *Library journal*, 27: 84. (**322**

Norway. *Kirke- og undervisnings-departementet.* Folkebogsamlinger i Norge; deres historie, nuværende tilstand, samt forslag til en ny ordning; af Karl Fischer, J. V. Heiberg, Haakon Nyhuus. Indstilling til kirke-departementet. Kristiania, J. C. Gundersens bogtrykkeri, 1901. 1 p. l., 32 p. 4°.

CONTENTS:—I. Historie.—II. Nuværende stilling.—III. Forslag til reformer.—[Appendix] Folkebiblioteker, som har faaet statsbidrag, 1892–1901.

Report of a committee appointed to devise a plan for the improvement of the public libraries in Norway. After giving an outline of their history and present condition the committee presented recommendations toward the furtherance of the public library movement. Cooperation in both the buying and the cataloguing of books is one important feature of their suggestions. A general catalogue, with supplements to be issued regularly, should be printed by linotype, and the slugs preserved for reprinting if need be either in book form or on cards. The book would serve as a check list in the ordering of the cards. (**323**

A. L. A. *Publishing board.* Circular regarding plans for the issue of printed catalog cards for current books. (*In* Library journal, 26: 22–23) **Jan.**

Arrangements with the Library of Congress will enable the Publishing board to provide for the selection and distribution of catalogue cards for American copyright books, as prepared by the Copyright and Catalogue divisions of the Library, after consultation with the A. L. A. committee on cataloguing methods.

The board proposes to buy from the Library of Congress a number of copies of each card printed, varying, within certain limits, according to the expected demand for the title.

Also in *Public libraries*, 6: 14, 97. Editorial notices in *Library journal*, 26: 4, 120. *Cf. Library journal*, 25: 727.

Cf. W. I. Fletcher's retrospect of the work of the A. L. A. Cooperative committee and explanation of the new scheme of the A. L. A. Publishing board at the meeting of the Massachusetts library club, Jan. 9, 1901, in *Public libraries*, 6: 103–104.

Announcements of printed cards issued: *Library journal*, 26: 243; *Public libraries*, 6: 205; of cards to be printed: *Library journal*, 26: 340. (**324**

1901. **Jan.** The **International** catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 13: 76–77)

A provisional international committee was appointed at the international conference, London, June, 1900, to carry out the preliminary work, and this committee reported the results of its labors to an international council, which met in the rooms of the Royal society.

Had first appeared in *Nature*, Jan. 1901. Reprinted in *Library journal*, 26: 75. (**325**

Mar. **Andrews, Clement W[alker]** Co-operative cataloging. (*In* Library journal, 26: 146)

Report of a paper sent to the sixth annual meeting of the Illinois state library association, Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 1901.

Also published in *Public libraries*, 6: 229. (**326**

Apr. **Dewey, Melvil.** Printed catalogue cards from a central bureau. (*In the* Library, 2d ser. 2: 130–134)

A library is practically useless without good catalogues, which must be had whatever the expense. The solution of the problem is to reduce the cost by cooperation. After some experiments certain definite results have been attained: a card well printed, in clear type, and distributed to subscribing libraries by a central bureau. A cooperative cataloguing bureau might be organized in connection with the allied work now carried on by the *Publishers' weekly* office in New York. Vastly better than this is that these cards shall be printed by the national library in Washington as part of its proper functions as the library center for the whole nation. (**327**

Apr. **Printed** catalog cards. (*In* Library journal, 26: 209–211)

Report of the discussions at the fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania library club and the New Jersey library association, held at Atlantic City, March, 1901.

The plans for the issue of printed cards as developed by the A. L. A. Publishing board were considered. A. H. Hopkins presented their practical advantages. J. C. M. Hanson showed how the printed cards can be made to serve the various requirements of a particular catalogue. (**328**

Apr. 19. **Concilium** bibliographicum. (*In* Science, n. s. 13: 633–634)

"From the general statement for 1900." Report of the year's successful work. (**329**

July. The **central** catalogue of the Prussian libraries. (*In the* Library, 2d ser. 2: 274–281)

Signed "X." Sketches the history and the system of arrangement of the central catalogue of the Prussian libraries. (**330**

July. **International** catalogue of scientific literature . . . Instructions and schedules (French and English) July, 1901. [London, 1901] [41⁶] p. 8°

Cover-title. **1901.**

"Instructions for the use of regional bureaus," in English and French, p. 1–35. (I. Object and scope of the catalogue. II. Control and management of the catalogue. III. Duties of the regional bureaus.) (**331**

Nasini, R[affaello] Il catalogo internazionale della letteratura scientifica. Venezia, 1900. 19 p. 8°. **July.**

Separate from *Atti del R. Ist. Veneto*, 60: 11 *et seq.*

Mentioned as one of the "pubblicazioni offerte agli intervenuti alla riunione" in *Rivista delle bibliotheche e degli archivi*, 12: 123, in its account of the "Quinta riunione della Società bibliografica italiana," Venice, July, 1901.

Also cited by Albert Lumbroso in his article "La Société bibliographique italienne et son cinquième congrès," in *Bibliographe moderne*, 5: 340. (**332**

Putnam, Herbert. What may be done for libraries by the nation. (*In* Library journal, 26: C 9–15) **Aug.**

Read at the A. L. A. Waukesha conference, July, 1901.

Among other services a general distribution of printed cards was suggested. (**333**

Report of [A. L. A.] Committee on "International catalogue of scientific literature." (*In* Library journal, 26: C 116–119) **Aug.**

Statement on the progress of the work and its connection with the Smithsonian institution. (*Cf.* no. **315**) The A L. A. Committee was discontinued and merged into the Committee on international cooperation (*Library journal*, 26: 757) (**334**

Williams, Talcott. The International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In* Science, n. s. 14: 328–329) **Aug. 30.**

Condemns the classification which has been adopted by the Royal society, especially with reference to botany and geology. (**335**

A. L. A. *Publishing board.* Printed catalog cards for bibliographical serials. (*In* Library journal, 26: 690–691) **Sept.**

Invitation to subscribe to the printed cards for the articles in 21 bibliographical periodicals, to be indexed by the Bibliographical society of Chicago. (**336**

Putnam, Herbert. The printed catalog cards of the A. L. A. Publishing board. (*In* Library journal, 26: 752) **Oct.**

Partial report of a statement before the annual meeting of the New York library association at Lake Placid, Sept., 1901. The Library of Congress is now ready to undertake to supply cards direct to any subscribing library. (**337**

1901. Oct. **A. L. A.** *Publishing board.* [Announcement] (*In* Library journal, 26: 757)

The Board met at Lake Placid in connection with the New York state "Library week." Mr. Putnam announced that the Library of Congress was prepared to issue printed cards, and the board decided to transfer this work to the Library of Congress. (**338**

Oct. 18. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** An institute for bibliographical research. (*In* Science, n. s. 14: 615–616)

Calls attention to the need of an institute where all the bibliographical and library interests of the country would center, hoping that someone might be willing to endow such an institute. (**339**

Oct. 28. **United States.** *Library of Congress.* Distribution of catalogue cards. [Washington, D. C., 1901] 3 p. 4°.

—— —— Memorandum. Distribution of printed catalogue cards by the Library of Congress. [Washington, D. C., 1901] 4 p. 4°.

Circular announcing the plans for the issue of printed cards from the Library of Congress, stating the classes of accessions for which cards are currently printed, subscription price, form of orders, etc.

The general scope of the Library's plans in this direction is set forth in the accompanying "Memorandum," a reprint of a recent press interview with Mr. Putnam.

Reprinted in the "Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901," Washington, 1901, as Appendix IV to Part I, p. 69–74. Partly reprinted in *Library journal*, 26: 802–805. *Cf. Publishers' weekly*, 60: 1085. (**340**

Nov. 1. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** Problems in library co-operation. (*In* Library journal, 26: 816–817)

Report of a paper read before the Chicago library club, Oct. 11, 1901, with ensuing discussion.

"The ideal towards which we will have to work is a scheme whereby each city will have at one place a catalog of all the books in all the libraries in the city, each state a similar catalog of the state, and one library, the national library, a catalog of all the books in all the libraries of the country, these catalogs to be kept constantly up to date and each entry marked with the check marks of all the libraries possessing the book." (**341**

Nov. 30. **United States.** *Library of Congress.* Distribution of catalogue cards. (Second circular) [Washington, D. C.] 1901. 4 p. 4°.

Information regarding the ordering of cards, price, etc., is again fully given, and further details of the proposed methods are touched upon. (**342**

The national library: its work and functions. (*In* Library journal, 26: 851–858) **1901. Dec.**

A collection of brief statements from representative librarians of their views as to the proper functions of the national library, how far these are being fulfilled, and how they should be worked out in the future. One of these, the distribution of printed cards, the Library of Congress has already assumed.

Editorial comment in *same*, p. 849. (343

United States. *Library of Congress.* Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Washington, Gov't print. office, 1901. 380 p. front., pl. 8°. **Dec. 2.**

In the section "Classification and cataloguing," p. 28–37, the printed catalogue card plans are fully described.

Cf. also p. 69–74 (reprint of Circular [no. 1] of Oct. 28, 1901) and p. 241.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 27: 19–20; *Revue des bibliothèques*, 12: 114; *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, 13: 20–21. (344

Bibliographie scientifique française, recueil mensuel, publié sous les auspices du Ministère de l'instruction publique par le Bureau français du Catalogue international de la littérature scientifique. 1. année, t. 1, nos. 1 et 2. Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1902. vi, 42 p. 8°. **1902.**

In progress. (345

Concilium bibliographicum, *Zurich* . . . Conspectus methodicus et alphabeticus numerorum classificationis bibliographici [!] auctoritate Instituti bibliographici internationalis bruxellensis ampliatus a Concilio bibliographico. Palaeontologia — biologia generalis — microscopia — zoologia. 56–57–59. English ed. . . . Turici [etc.] Sumptibus Concilii bibliographici [etc.] 1902. Covertitle, 63, [1] p., 1 l. 8°. (Office international de bibliographie. Publication no. 58 e)

The introductory pages contain a table of the number of cards published in the different classes from 1896 to 1901, showing the total number to have been 85,367 (including analyticals and cross references), also statistics by topics, together with the terms of subscription and details concerning the distribution and use of the cards. (346

Graesel, Arnim. Handbuch der bibliothekslehre, von Dr. Arnim Graesel . . . Zweite, voellig umgearbeitete auflage der "Grundzuege der bibliothekslehre, neubearbei-

1902. tung von Dr. Jul. Petzholdts Katechismus der bibliothekslehre." Mit 125 abbildungen und 22 schrifttafeln. Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1902. x, 583, [1] p. illus., pl., plans. 8°.

CONTENTS:—Einleitung: Begriff der bibliothekswissenschaft. Litteratur.—1. t. Von dem gebaeude, den beamten und mitteln der bibliothek.—2. t. Vom buecherschatz.—3. t. Anhaenge, nachtraege, register. 1. anhang: Vom bibliothekarischen berufe. 2. anhang: Bibliographische und biographische litteratur. 3. anhang: Wissenschaftliche systeme und numerierungsmethoden.

Besides the two sections specially devoted to bibliography ("Einleitung" and "2. anhang") a full bibliographical apparatus (in footnotes) accompanies the text throughout.

The section "Die drucklegung von katalogen," p. 289–300, is partly devoted to the discussion and history of cooperative cataloguing.

Cf. entry no. **101.** (**347**

Herbier Boissier, *Chambézy, Switzerland.* Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier, sous la direction de Gustave Beauverd. 2. série, tome 2, no. 1–9. [Genève, 1902]

Beginning with no. 1 of the current volume there is appended to each issue of the *Bulletin* a series of perforated pages of thick paper to be cut up into cards of the "32 LB" size, containing: "Index botanique universel des genres, espèces et variétés de plantes parus depuis le 1er janvier 1901, publié par le Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier, Chambézy, Suisse. Suite à Index kewensis." The cards are intended to be filed with those for American species published by Miss Clark (see entry no. **115**)

2145 cards have already appeared. (**348**

Hoyle, William E[vans] Card catalogues and their application. (*In* Scottish natural history society. Transactions, 1: 289–300)

Shows how the card system may be used with advantage in several ways by a scientific society, especially in bibliographical work. The bibliography of zoology published by the Concilium bibliographicum is taken for an illustration and the work and methods of the Concilium described. (**349**

International catalogue of scientific literature. First annual issue . . . Published for the International council by the Royal society of London . . . London, Harrison and sons, 1902. 2 v. 8°.

In progress.

"An outgrowth of the Catalogue of scientific papers . . . published by the Royal society of London." Complete index of current

scientific literature planned by the International conferences in London, 1896, 1898, and 1900. The material is collected by "regional bureaus" in different countries, under the direction of an International council, with an executive committee in London. The Royal society act as publishers. The supreme control is vested in an International convention to be held in 1905, in 1910, and every tenth year thereafter. **1902.**

Beginning with the literature of 1901, each annual issue will consist of 17 volumes, representing the different sciences, designated by class letters A–R. *Cf.* no. **298**. The two volumes already issued relate to Chemistry (D) and Botany (M). Each volume contains preface, instructions, a schedule of classification for that science, with index in English, German, French, and Italian; an author catalogue, a subject or classed catalogue, and a list of the journals indexed, with abbreviated titles. In the author catalogue titles are given in the original language; in the subject catalogue titles other than Latin, English, French, German, and Italian are translated into one of the latter. Headings, subheadings, etc., in English.

Reviewed by J. B. Farmer in *Nature*, 66: 217–218; by H. McLeod in *Nature*, 66: 436–437; by C. E. Bessey in *Science*, n. s. 16: 861–862.

For literature relating to the three London conferences of July, 1896, Oct., 1898, and June, 1900, preliminary announcements, reports of committees, etc., leading to this publication, see the references under International catalogue in the index to the present list. (**350**

Det store kongelige bibliothek, *Copenhagen*. Katalog over erhvervelser af nyere udenlandsk litteratur ved statens offentlige bibliotheker. 1901. Udgivet af det Store kgl. bibliothek ved E. Gigas. Kjøbenhavn, Græbes bogtrykkeri, 1902. 4 p. l., 316 p. 8°.

In progress.

The first volume of a general catalogue recording the yearly accessions of foreign literature in the governmental libraries of Denmark, 24 in number. Books in Danish published abroad are included, as are also translations from Danish and works on Denmark issued by foreign publishers. Books more than ten years old are not included, except in case of great importance or rarity. The plan and arrangement are quite similar to the Swedish "Accessions-katalog." (**351**

Biagi, Guido. Divagazioni americane. (*In* Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi, 13: 19–21) **Feb.**

Among noteworthy features in the American library world the issue of printed cards from the Library of Congress is considered the most important. (**352**

1902. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** Some bibliographical
Feb. desiderata and the ways and means to carry them out. (*In* Library journal, 27: 89–90)

Read at a meeting of the Bibliographical society of Chicago, Jan. 30, 1902; reprinted in its Yearbook 1901–1902, p. 14–17.

The productive scholars should be relieved from the preliminary search after sources, and this work done for them by persons particularly fitted for that kind of work. A central institute where such bibliographical research would be carried out should be established. Three special undertakings are outlined: a bibliography of bibliographies, a bibliography of serials, and a bibliography of incunabula. (**353**

Feb. 1. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** What the Carnegie institution could do for librarianship and bibliography. (*In the* Dial, 32: 79)

The Carnegie institution should, among other undertakings, establish a bibliographical department where the investigator could have bibliographical material collected for him. Such a department should have among its officers and assistants men who combine the qualifications of the bibliographer and the scientific specialist. It should also engage in the preparation of special bibliographies which might be found to be particularly needed. By a judicious use of electrotypes and printed cards duplication of work could be avoided, and every entry once made would serve for all future purposes. *Cf.* also a letter from the author, on the Carnegie institution, in *Science*, Oct. 24, 1902, n. s. 16: 648–650; and Dr. Emil Reich's letter on "Mr. Carnegie and bibliography" in the *Library journal*, 27: 823–824 (cited, with ensuing discussion, from the London *Times*). (**354**

Apr. **A. L. A.** *Publishing board.* Printed catalog cards for bibliographical serials. (*In* Library journal, 27: 209–210)

Announcement of a proposed series of cards to be issued for 21 bibliographical serials. (**355**

Apr. **Biagi, Guido.** Una proposta americana per un catalogo cooperativo. (*In* Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi, 13: 49–53)

A full account of Mr. Putnam's memorandum and circulars on the distribution of printed cards. Dr. Biagi also prints part of a letter sent to him by Dr. E. C. Richardson, who urges the feasibility of international cooperation along this same line and states that American librarians earnestly desire to secure some means by which the printed cards of European libraries can be brought here, and ours can be sent abroad, while they shall be of a nature to be perfectly comprehensible to all users. These propositions are seconded by Dr. Biagi, who begs for serious consideration of them on part of the Italian libraries and the Ministry of public instruction.

Noticed in *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, 19: 356, and *Library journal*, 27: 319. (**356**

Bibliographie der deutschen naturwissenschaftlichen litteratur, hrsg. im auftrage des Reichsamtes des innern vom Deutschen bureau der internationalen bibliographie in Berlin. 1. band. Jahrgang 1901–02. Jena, G. Fischer, 1902. 1 p. l., iv, [6]–1280 p. 8°. **1902. Apr. 1.**

Fortnightly.

"Die . . . 'Bibliographie' . . . ist in ihrer entstehung eng verknüpft mit dem umfassenderen unternehmen des in London zusammenzustellenden Internationalen katalogs der naturwissenschaften."—*Einleitung.* (**357**

Chilovi, D[esiderio] A proposito di Una proposta americana per un catalogo cooperativo. (Lettera aperta al comm. Guido Biagi). (*In* Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi, 13: 78–83) **June.**

Occasioned by Biagi's paper and Dr. Richardson's proposal for the international exchange of catalogue cards. Describes the efforts that have already been made in Italy along the line of cooperative cataloguing. (**358**

Larned, J[osephus] N[elson], *ed.* . . . The literature of American history. A bibliographical guide in which the scope, character, and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority . . . edited for the American library association by J. N. Larned. Boston, Pub. for the American library association by Houghton, Mifflin & co., 1902. 1 p. l., ix, 156 p., 1 l. 8°. (American library association annotated lists) **June.**

4,145 titles, closely classified under six main heads: I. Sources. II. America at large. III. The United States. IV. The United States by sections. V. Canada. VI. Spanish and Portuguese America and the West Indies.

"List of contributors" [40 in number], p. ix. "Appendix," by Edward Channing, p. 463–471: Books suggested for a good school library; for a town library; for a good working library. "List of publishers," p. 473–477; author and subject index, p. 479–588.

The publication of this work is due largely to the suggestions and financial support of Mr. George Iles, who in various papers read before the A. L. A. had spoken in favor of the evaluation of literature and urged cooperation in the making of special annotated lists, and has himself done considerable work in the line of editing lists of best books.

Reviewed in *Library journal*, 27: 784–786; *Nation*, 75: 193; *American historical review*, 8: 171–173. (**359**

1902. **June.** The **printed** catalog cards of the Library of Congress: comparisons of use. (*In* Library journal, 27: 314–318)

Summarized reports made by various libraries upon the use of the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress.

Editorial comment in *same*, p. 307. (**360**

June. **Zenodotus.** The true national library. (*In* Library journal, 27: 318–319)

Partial reprint of a communication to the London *Times*, contrasting the present methods of the Library of Congress with those of the library of the British museum. The distribution of catalogue cards is described and recommended. (**361**

June 14. [The **Royal society's** Catalogue of scientific papers, vol. 12] (*In the* Athenæum, 1902, 1: 760–761)

Notice of vol. 12, which is supplementary to the preceding eleven volumes and contains the most important of the papers appearing from 1880 to 1883 in periodicals not hitherto indexed. The continuation of the Catalogue from 1884 to 1900, and the classified index to the twelve volumes up to 1883 are in hand and considerable progress has been made with the index. This will close the work for which the Royal society undertook individual responsibility, the task of cataloguing scientific literature from the year 1901 onwards having been taken in hand by an international organization on the initiative of the Society.

The cost of completing the catalogue and its subject index is estimated at £12,000. Up to 1889 the undertaking was subsidized by the English government, but since that time the expense has devolved upon the Royal society. "The Royal society," according to a note in the *Academy and literature*, Nov. 8, 1902, p. 484, "now feels that its increasing activities hardly warrant this expenditure, and they appeal for outside support to complete their work. Dr. Ludwig Mond has promised £1,500 a year for four years, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie has contributed £1,000." (**362**

July. **Josephson, Aksel G[ustav] S[alomon]** Plan for the organization of an institute for bibliographical research. (*In* Library journal, 27: C61–62)

Paper read at the A. L. A. Boston and Magnolia conference, June, 1902.

Referring to a plan which the writer presented to the A. L. A. Cooperation committee some years ago, and to a cataloguing plan of the same committee presented at the A. L. A. Montreal conference, 1900, the writer says that the failure of the scheme was inherent in the proposition that institutions, libraries, and societies founded to further certain definite interests should spend a part of their income in an undertaking which could not be said to be a

part of their work. The only way to solve the problem would be through the establishment of a separate richly endowed institution, the functions and scope of which are more precisely explained. **1902.**

Reprinted in the Year-book of the Bibliographical society of Chicago, 1901–1902, p. 57–62. (**363**

Hastings, C[harles] H[arris] The card distribution work of the Library of Congress. (*In* Library journal, 27: C67–71) **July.**

Paper read at the A. L. A. Boston and Magnolia conference, June, 1902.

Discussion of some of the chief difficulties in the card distribution work, with a statement of what is being done by the Library of Congress to overcome the difficulties, and wherein the libraries subscribing for cards may assist in their solution. For the ensuing discussion see *Library journal*, 27: C156–163.

Abstract in *Public libraries*, 7: 334–337. (**364**

United States. *Library of Congress. Catalog division. Card distribution section.* Bulletin, no. 1, 2. July 1–Sept. 15, 1902. [Washington, Gov't print. off., Library division] 1902. 8°. **July 1.**

"Issued at irregular intervals."

No. 1 announces the early publication of the "Handbook of card distribution," which the *Bulletin* is intended to supplement, and contains information in regard to the sale and use of the Library of Congress printed cards. No. 2 describes the "Traveling catalogs" or duplicate collections of the Library of Congress cards in various fields (e. g., American history, bibliography, law) which are loaned to different libraries throughout the country with the view of aiding them in recataloguing or augmenting their collections. (**365**

United States. *Library of Congress. Catalog division. Card distribution section.* . . . Handbook of card distribution. First ed. Washington, Gov't print. off., Library division, 1902. 50 p., tab., forms. 8°. and Sample catalog of 40 printed cards, 7½ x 12½ cm. **Aug.**

By Charles Harris Hastings, in charge of the Card distribution section.

CONTENTS:—Preface.—pt. 1. The printed catalogue cards of the Library of Congress.—pt. 2. The form of the cards.—pt. 3. Use of the cards.—pt. 4. Sale of the cards.—pt. 5. Scope of the stock.—pt. 6. The depository libraries. Appendix 1. Abbreviations for forenames. Appendix 2. Supplies for ordering cards.

Noticed in *Library journal*, 27: 895–896. (**366**

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